ASTRO-METEOROLOGICAL ASSOCIATION 1884 LUX IN TENEBRIS

ASTRONOMY.

BY WALTER H. SMITH, MONTREAL

President of the Astro-Meteorological Association; Author of "Smith's Planetary Almanac and Weather Guide;" "Lunar Influence on Vegetation"; "Vennor's Almanac for 1885"; formerly Associate Editor of "Vennor's Weather Bulletin" and "Almanac."

CALENDAR.

Thursday, January 14—Sun rises 7.38, sets 4.41.

Friday 15—Moon in conjunction with Neptune.

Saturday 16—Jupiter and Mars in Virgo.

Sunday 17—Second after Epiphany

Monday 18—Sun rises 7.35, sets 4.46; Saturn in conjunction with the moon.

Tuesday 19—Mercury in "descending node."

Wednesday 20—Full moon, 2h. 50m. morn.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For the week ending Wednesday January 20th: Opens blustery and cold—a "dip," low ther. readings—moderating to mild and open—cloudy, with sleet and rain, heavy rains in the south and southwest, (especially in the Missouri Valley) about 18th—high winds, cold—a rapid change with snowfalls and drifts.

Week ending Wednesday, January 27th:—Enters cold, with scattered snowfalls—milder, with precipitations—generally heavy downfall in the shape of snow north, sleet in middle, and rain in southern sections—cold, unsettled, high winds and gusts; clearing to the close. (Electrical activity probable during this week, in the shape of thunder and lightning south and auroral displays over northern sections

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AN EFFORT to overtake my meteorological reports is made this week. Readers will not find the reports any the less interesting for being a week or two behind-hand.

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A LARGE AEROLITE fell on Nov 28 at Naples. A number of fragments parted from it in its fall, which are found to contain mineral crystals. An aerolite is reported to have fallen there on Nov. 20, 1380.

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THE CONJUNCTION of Saturn and the star *Mu* in Gemini on the early morning of January 10th was an occurrence worth watching. For some nights previous *Mu* was in sufficiently close contact with Saturn to admit of their both being seen in the field of the telescope at the same time.

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MEAN TEMPERATURE at Montreal for 1885, 40° 83 against 41°.01 in 1884. No wonder the corn would not ripen or that my "cool weather" forecast published last March has been declared correct.

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"YOUR FORECASTS for the past year have proved as near correct as human ingenuity could foretell," is the verdict of Mr. L. HEADLEY, a careful observer writing on Jan. 1st from Lakewood, Ill. He continues: "we can make our calculations every time from your forecasts as to what kind of weather we are going to have in this latitude; it seldom fails."

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RIGHT AGAIN.

The last days of 1886 out west I forecast as follows:—"The last days of the year promise to be especially stormy and unsettled with high winds and heavy drifts. I would advise the Transcontinental Railway to prepare for a general snow blockade."—*Rev. Omaha, No. 17.*

The following are verbatim clippings from newspapers:—"A telegram was received yesterday (Jan. 1st) from Mayor Beaugrand, stating he had been snowed up for 24 hours in the New Mexico Mountains, and would not reach Montreal until next week."

"LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 4.—The worst snow blockade known in years has prevailed here. It extends 180 miles west. Cuts 20 feet deep are filled and train movements are practically suspended."

"Press despatch, Jan. 4.—The great snowstorm throughout the Northwest has seriously interfered with railway traffic."

My forecast continued: "Severe storms will follow in the same localities during the first week of 1886."

From Denver, Col., Jan. 6th, I learn that a storm of unusual violence prevailed in the mountains and the blockades on the railways the worst known for years. Ther. 20 to 33° below zero, high winds, snow unusually deep, and all locomotives available battling with the drifts. Low ther. readings east and west about 6th and 7th was my *Almanac* forecast.

"Sleet and rain, with their accompanying concomitants of fog and flood in localities." "A moist winter" was part of my "General Forecast." A dam was swept away at Ottawa on Jan. 5, a washout at Montebello, Que., same day; floods in Belleville, Ont., and various parts of New York, Pennsylvania and Vermont occurred as well.

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METEOROLOGICAL.
Special Advocate Reports.

ONTARIO WEST.

1st Week.—November entered very cold and unsettled with almost continual slight downfall in rain, hail and snow, accompanied with stormy, gusty wind. Weather of milder temperature reached us with the fourth day and continued increasing in mildness until the close of the week. Cloudy, moist conditions distinguished its closing days. On the morning of the 7th a thunder storm passed over this section noted for great display of lightning.

2nd Week.—Entered cold and cloudy with some light local showers changing to fine, cool, partially clouded weather on the 10th, with gradually increasing temperature and less cloud till the 13th when cold, cloudy, unsettled weather again reached us. Strong gusty wind from the west with frequent slight "snow squalls" marked its close.

3rd Week.—Entered cold with frequent slight snow showers changing to fair, cool and partially clouded on the 17th, which continued till the end of the 19th day. This week ended cold and disagreeable with rain and snowshowers.

4th Week.—Cold to cool weather characterized this week with hard frost, the downfall being slight quantities of snow. The week entered mild and ended cool. Closing days of the month were mild, balmy and moist. The month contained 12 cold days; 6 cool and 12 mild days. Unsettled but not stormy weather is the distinguishing feature of the month. Of its thirty days twenty of these were unsettled. Our roads are in a very bad condition for traffic; indeed pedestrianism is almost impossible.

RALPH BURLASS, JR.

Amberley, Ont.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

November came in fair; 2nd, rain; 3rd, windy; 4th, showery; 5th, foggy; 6th, foggy; 7th, a rain storm, wind southeast and warm; 8th, rainy; 9th, rain; 10th, cool and windy; 11th, windy; 12th, windy; 13th, cloudy; 14th, cloudy; 15th, fair; 16th, cold; 17th, windy and squally; 18th, a rain storm and warm; 19th, rain; 20th, fair; 21st, cloudy; 22nd, snow; 23rd cloudy; 24th snow; 25th, a north-east snow storm with a gale of wind on the New England coast, about 15 inches of snow fell in the vicinity of Melvin village, 2 feet of snow fell on Ossipee Mountains; 26th, fair; 27th, fair; 28th, fair and calm; 29th, fair; 30th, fair and pleasant.

Melvin Village. JOHN S. HUE

ILLINOIS.

November entered rainy, cold and windy; 2nd, cloudy, very cold; 3rd, clear, windy, warmer; 4th, thunder and lightning; 5th, rain all day; 6th, thunder and rain; 7th, clear, cool and high wind; 8th, clouds and wind; 9th, clear, calm; 10th and 11th, clear and warm; 12th, cold rain; 13th, very cold, frosty; 14th, cold, high wind; 15th to 17th, clear and mild; 18th and 19th, cloudy, cold, high wind; 20th, fine "Indian summer" weather; 21st, cold, rain and wind; 22nd, snow flurries and high wind; 23 to 25, cold, snow and wind; 26th, fine, 27th, cloudy and windy; 28th, fine; 29th and 30th, cloudy and cold.

Shelbyville. L. HEADLEY,

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MASSACHUSETTS.

The extremes of November temperature during the preceding 45 years were —2° in 1875 and 78° in 1809. The coldest November was in 1873 and the warmest in 1849. The coldest day during that period was Nov. 30, 1875; mean temperature that day was 1.5°. The warmest day was Nov. 3, 1847 mean that day 60°. The mean of Nov 1885, was 39.2; minimum 12° and maximum 65°.

During the month there has been a great deal of wind. The prevailing wind was from the west. The precipitation during the period was greater than during the corresponding period since November, 1854, which was also the wettest period during the preceding 43 years. The aggregate for the month this year was: Rainfall, including melted snow, 5.955 inches, against 2.27 inches during the corresponding period the preceding year, and an aggregate for the 11 months of 1885 of 40.230 inches. The average snowfall for the month was 8.375 inches against 2.5 inches during the same period in 1884, and more than the average.

There were three remarkable storms during the month. The first was on the second day when over one inch of rain fell. The next was a long rain which covered parts of four days with over two and a half inches of rainfall. Then came the long storm of last week covering parts of six days, with nearly two inches of precipitation, and said to have been the most severe since the storm of April, 1851, that lasted eight days. During that storm it rained, hailed and snowed, the total being: Snow, 8 inches, rain, including melted snow, 4.25 inches. While the amount of snow is not remarkable for the season of the year, the length of time it remains is remarkable when the absence of frost is taken into account. Since the snow storm it has been cold, and on the morning of the 27th Salisbury Pond was covered with ice for the first time this season.

Worcester. J. BRAINERD HALL.

NORTH CAROLINA.

November 8th, rain; 9th to 12th, clear with frosts a.m.; 13th, showery; 14th to 17th, clear; 18th and 19th, cloudy, showers; 20th, fair; 21st, clear; 22nd, cloudy, showery; 23rd to 25th, cloudy with high wind; 26th, clear; 27th, cloudy; 28th, light rain; 29th and 30th, fair. December 1st, rain and snowflakes; 2nd, drizzly rain, cloudy; 3rd and 4th, clear, high wind; 5th, snow, early high wind; 6th, clear and windy.

Asheville. N. PURMADORE.

—

CORRESPONDENCE.

All letters should be addressed direct to my private residence, 31 AIRARD STREET, MONTREAL, CANADA. *For a personal reply enclose stamp.*

ANXIOUS TO TRY AGAIN—VERY SUCCESSFUL IN 1884.

[170] SIR,—I am very anxious to try planting again by your directions the coming summer. I tried it in 1884 and was very successful with nasturtiums. Last year I was delayed with my planting at the proper times, and my nasturtiums, or any other flower seeds, did not do so well as the year before. This year I shall make a special effort, and plant according to your directions.

Salem, Mass. E. M. SYMONDS.

—

"THE BEST GUIDE FOR PLANTING IN THE WORLD."

[171] SIR,—Your *Almanac* is the best guide for planting in the world; the only guide we have, in fact, and we want no other. I keep a daily record of weather and find that your *Weather Guide* hits the mark nearly every time. I cannot do without your *Almanac.*

Bethany, Va. G. W. RIZER.

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Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

The following circular in reference to this most important exhibition has just been issued:—

The Exhibition is designed to bring prominently under notice the development and progress that has been made in the various portions of the British Empire, and to encourage the establishment of commercial relation between the different colonies.

The Dominion Government has fully recognized the importance of the occasion and has arranged that exhibitors from Canada will be put to little or no expense.

No charge will be made for space, and all costs of conveying, delivering, arranging, fixing, and removing exhibits, will be provided by the Government, as well as the erection of fixtures, counters, and fittings when necessary.

Attendants, whose sole duty it will be to look after and keep in order the different exhibits, to give information about the same, to take orders, and endeavor to further the interests of the exhibitors, will also be provided free of cost.

The Dominion Government will endeavor to sell exhibits at the prices designated by exhibitors In the event of goods not being sold, they will be returned free of cost.

As the Exhibition is confined to the colonies and India, and as all parts of the British Possessions will be represented, it will bring consumer and producer face to face, affording each an opportunity of comparing notes and and gaining information as to their respective requirements. By this means it is hoped that direct trade relations with the sister colonies will be established, and that our export trade with foreign countries will be largely increased.

The recent completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the probable establishment at an early date, of a line of steamships between British Columbia, Asia, New Zealand, and Australia, will develope and foster direct trade between Canada and these countries, and will afford unprecedented facilities for extending our commercial relations.

To secure this increased trade, and the great benefits which are likely to accrue to Canada from the exhibition, however, vigorous and timely action must be taken by Canadian manufacturers.

The Exhibition is to be held in London—the best of all markets—and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to devise more advantageous means for bringing Canadian goods under the notice of prospective buyers from all parts of the world.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the measure of success which Canada will obtain from this great enterprise will depend upon the measure of support and energetic action which will be given to it by the Canadian people.

In view of the above facts, and the liberal terms afforded, it is confidently hoped that all manufacturers and others who can in any way contribute in making known the progress, resources and capabilities of Canada will cheerfully do so,—not only from patriotic motives, but with a view of increasing the wealth and extending the commerce of our country.

The Exhibition is not competitive, but to each exhibitor a commemorative medal will be given, and well known specialists in each line will prepare exhaustive reports upon the individual exhibits, as well as upon the resources of the various colonies.

Such an opportunity as this exhibition affords has never before been offered to Canada, and if proper advantage is taken of the occasion it is but reasonable to believe that not only will the tide of immigration be largely increased, but that foreign markets will be found for many of our manufactures and products which have not hitherto been exported.

The most active efforts are being made by India and the sister colonies to make the finest possible display and to appear to the best advantage at the exhibition, and it is thus hoped that all Canadians will use their best efforts to maintain the proud and leading position which Canada at present enjoys among the colonies of the empire.

SUGGESTIONS TO EXHIBITORS.

The following suggestions to exhibitors will assist very materially in avoiding confusion and delay in completing arrangements on the arrival of goods in London.

It is most important that intending exhibitors should make their entries *as soon as possible* in order to facilitate the work of allotment and classification, as well as to secure publication in the official catalogue.

In order that exhibits may be shown to the best advantage, it is desirable that each exhibitor should prepare a diagram, sketch or drawing, showing the manner in which he would desire to have his goods exposed to view. Such diagram or drawing should be placed in the first case to be opened, together with written instructions, giving directions how to place the goods in accordance with the wishes of the exhibitor, and also any other information or directions which may be considered desirable.

The first case to be opened should also contain a complete invoice of the exhibit, with the price of each article distinctly marked.

Circulars, price lists, hand-bills, and any other matter exhibitors may desire to have circulated, should also be placed in the cases.

Goods should be so packed that the cases may be utilized, as far as possible, as counters or otherwise in the display of the goods. The covers of packing cases should be attached with screws.

Labels for placing on cases will be forwarded in due course to each exhibitor.

Exhibitors are requested to mark the selling price on their goods when practicable, and to supply price lists and other information for intending purchasers and the public.

Exhibitors requiring the use of steam-power, etc., are requested to note the same on the ordinary entry form.

Exhibitors are requested to show with their exhibits medals and diplomas awarded at former exhibitions.

It is suggested that sign or name boards should be black, with gold letters.

Exhibitors should provide as complete a description as possible of the articles exhibited, as this will form the basis of the catalogue entry.

Exhibitors are requested to bear in mind that good taste and neatness in the manner of exposing their goods are very desirable, and that they will compel attention in proportion as they are neat and attractive in appearance.

Parties in the Province of Quebec who desire to exhibit, may obtain entry forms and full information from S. C. Stevenson, 76 St. Gabriel Street, Montreal.

Cash Paid.

HIGHEST price paid in CASH for COW HIDES, SHEEP PELTS, PORK, all kinds of FOWLS, POTATOES, &c., &c.

PETER McNAUGHTON, Jr.
Huntingdon, 24th Dec., 1885. 50.

STAGE LINE
BETWEEN
ST. MARTINE AND BEAUHARNOIS.

DURING the winter season the undersigned will run a stage between the above named places, starting from the Post Office at Beauharnois in time to catch trains at St. Martine, and starting from the Grand Trunk Hotel at St. Martine on the arrival of each train. Single fare 50 cents; return fare, 75 cents. Good horses and comfortable sleighs.

J. BTE. LEDUC.
Beauharnois, 15th Dec., 1885. 49-1m

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS,
HUNTINGDON.

BRUNET & CO. Proprietors.

Importers and Dealers in all kinds of MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS GRAVESTONES, TABLETS, ETC.

AGENTS FOR

Kinney's "Patent Tubular Fountain Enclosure for Cemetery Lots, Double or Single Graves, Monuments &c.

Special Bargains in the above.

By strict attention to business and punctuality in the execution of all orders intrusted to us, we hope to receive a share of public patronage. *Prices as low as good workmanship and first-class material will warrant.* Call and examine our extensive stock before purchasing. *Satisfaction Guaranteed.*

Peter Brady,
HELENA.

AGENT FOR THE
HEINTZMAN PIANO,
—THE CELEBRATED—
DOHERTY ORGAN,
—AND THE—
NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE.

Intending purchasers would find it to their advantage to get my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

TOYS! TOYS!
Toboggans! Sleighs!

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS!
CHRISTMAS CARDS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Confectionery
wholesale, at prices that make Montreal men take a back seat.

A. CHALMERS

P.S.—ORANGES AND LEMONS.

WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on MONDAY, the 25th day of JANUARY next (1886), for raising the walls of the locks, weirs, &c., and increasing the height of the banks of that part of the Welland Canal between Port Dalhousie and Thorold, and for deepening the Summit Level between Thorold and Ramey's Bend, near Humberston.

The works, throughout, will be let in Sections.

Maps of the several localities, together with plans and descriptive specifications, can be seen at this office on and after MONDAY, the 11th day of JANUARY next (1886), where printed forms of tender can be obtained. A like class of information relative to the works north of Allanburg will be furnished at the Resident Engineer's Office, *Thorold*; and for works south of Allanburg, plans, specifications, &c., may be seen at the Resident Engineer's Office, *Welland.*

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of *Two Thousand Dollars* or more—according to the extent of the work on the section—must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The amount required in each case will be stated on the form of tender.

The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 9th December, 1885.
49-5

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The Advocate

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Quebec Dairy Association.

The fourth annual convention of the Dairymen's association of the Province of Quebec was held in the Market hall of St. Hyacinthe on Wednesday and Thursday last, and was attended by about 200 dairymen from all parts of the province. Hon. Boucher de la Bruere, president of the association, occupied the chair.

Letters of regret at inability to be present were read from Hon. Dr. Ross, premier of the province, and Hon. Mr. Joly.

Hon. Boucher de la Bruere, in the course of his address said:—I am happy to announce that during the past summer the number of factories inspected has been very much larger than usual, and when the manufacturers become convinced of the necessity for such inspection a great step forward will be made towards perfection in the manufacture of butter and cheese. Experience shows that in general it is the least experienced manufacturers who most object to inspection, and unfortunately those who furnish the milk do not insist enough on inspection. The number of factories inspected last summer was 120. I am pleased to state that fifty-two persons came to St. Hyacinthe during the past season to profit by the free lessons given at Mr. Archambault's factory school, and among them were cheese manufacturers of several years experience. It is to be regretted that greater number of persons do not enter for the open competition for pure blooded Canadian cattle although large prizes were offered. The past season has not been so remunerative as usual, and the price of cheese has been below that of 1884, and I do not believe that the exportations to England have been so large as formerly. I do not wish to say that the low price is due to our system of manufacture but I cannot pass in silence the statement of an importer who said that the system followed in the majority of our factories left much to be desired. We have to corroborate this opinion the report of Mr. Archambault, who states that of 120 factories which he inspected only 37, or about one-third, were first-class. Let us then do our utmost to maintain our reputation in Europe. During the year ending June, 1885, the export of cheese from Canada was 69,155,433 lbs., representing a value of $7,251,989, or an increase of 63,927,641 lbs., or $6,577,503, on the export of 1860. With butter it is altogether different. Our export in 1870 was 12,250,881 lbs., while in 1885 it had fallen to 8,075,537 lbs. This is due to the defective method of making butter. A competent man, Prof. Arnold, of the United States, says that Canada loses each year $5,000,000 by her bad mode of making butter. It is worth our while to consider whether with the depreciation in the price of cheese it would not be worth our while to direct our attention to the exportation of butter. There is room, I believe, for butter factories, provided that their products are of the best quality, for it must not be forgotten that the competition we have with the United States is enormous. From statistics which I have reason to believe correct, our neighbors raked in $500,000,000 from milk, butter and cheese. During the year 1884 a capital of $700,000,000 has been employed in the construction and maintenance of dairies, etc., which is $41,774,701 more than the combined capital of the United States banks. Even our progress is not to be disdained, for since 1882 the value of farm buildings in Canada has increased by $40,000,000. This ought to encourage the friends of agriculture in this country to persevere in their efforts, and be persuaded, gentlemen, that the members of the Dairymen's society of the province of Quebec will not spare either time or trouble to help on the general prosperity of Canada.

The Secretary then read the report of the society for the past year. Among the receipts of the year was a subsidy of $1,300 from the Government for instruction, and this, with members' subscriptions at $1 per head, gave a good working fund. After a very successful year there was left a balance of $860.

Hon. Mr. Beaubien delivered an address on ensilage, and dilated on the advantages dairymen would derive from this system. The silo he recommended was one that would hold about eighty tons of fodder, and of a size and nature that would put it beyond the reach of ordinary farmers. Mr. Beaubien was questioned at great length on the different details.

Mr. Lemire followed, supporting the ensilage system. He had himself built a silo and found it of the greatest advantage and the results were far beyond expectation. He exhibited a sample of fodder taken from his silo. This was critically examined by many of the dairymen and found to be of good color and quality.

Mr. Marion, who had also constructed a small silo, expressed himself as fully satisfied with the results.

Mr. Brodeur advised the farmers to sow corn in furrows, as that was a much better plan than sowing it broad cast.

Mr. Ruddick then read a paper on cheese making on scientific principles.

At the evening session Dr. Couture, V. S., professor of the veterinary department of Laval university, reported on the competition for the prizes offered by the society for the best cows of Canadian breed. The judges had visited five farms to inspect cattle, viz., those of Cure Gerin, St. Justin; Mr. Milot, Yamachiche; Mr. Paradis, Beauce, and Mr. Masse, Iberville. Cure Gerin's cow Major was one of the best types of Canadian breed that he had ever seen. It was small, dark brown, black legs, grey circle around the muzzle, ears dark brown outside and yellow inside, and head and horns rough. Were it not for this latter feature the cow might have been taken for a Jersey. Mr. Paradis' cow was not of a very nice appearance. It was more of the Guernsey type, small, of dull red color with spots on extremities, but exhibited no marks of any foreign breed. Mr. Masse's cow was small, dark colored, with grey circle around muzzle, but less marked than that of Cure Gerin. Mr. Milot's cows were very fine but were put aside as they appeared to be Ayrshire grades and had no marks of Canadian breed. The following was given as a description of the best type of Canadian cattle: Small and about the size of a Jersey, but that the head is longer; horns turning inwards almost invariably; grey or yellow circle around muzzle (one of the best indications); dark in color, or red and barred, or dull red or yellowish brown and dark legs. Another good indication is the ears, which should be yellow inside. The head should be short and the forehead large. Red cows with white legs are never of Canadian breed. The report then gave the quantity of butter given by each for a week. Abbe Gerin's, 12 lbs. 4½ oz.; Mr. Damase Paradis', 10 lbs. 4½ oz.; Pierre Masse's, 9 lbs. 12 oz.; Mr. St. Jacques, 13 lbs. 8 oz; Mr. Milot's, 11 lbs. 1 oz. Abbe Gerin's cow, which is 15 years old, gave 271 lbs. of milk for the week, and was the only one of the number which did not have indigestion, a fact which showed that the others had been "prepared."

Mr. Lesage, deputy minister of agriculture, read the report of the judges awarding the first prize of $100 to Abbe Gerin; the second, $50, to Mr. Paradis, and the third, $25, to Mr. Masse. Mr. Lesage urged on the meeting the absolute necessity for improving and macadamizing of the roads as greatly in the interest of dairymen, more so indeed than in that of any other class.

THURSDAY'S SESSION.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

President, Hon. P. B. de la Bruere.

Vice-president, Hon. Louis Beaubien.

Secretary-treasurer, Mr. J. de L. Tache.

Directors—F. Prefontaine, Arthabaska; H. Poirier, Bedford; H. J. J. Duchesnay, Beauce; Paul Couture, Chicoutimi and Saguenay; J. A. Ruddick, Beauharnois; H. J. J. Marsan, Joliette; Adhemar Charron, Iberville; J. C. Chapais, Kamouraska; Alex Chicoine, Montreal; N. Bernatchez, Montmagny; l'Abbe T. Montminy, Quebec; J. L. Lemire, Richelieu; Frs. Dion, Terrebonne; M. l'Abbe Gerin, Three Rivers; L. T. Brodeur, St. Hyacinthe; W. H. Lynch, St. Francis.

Honorary directors—A. Casavant, M. P., and Mr. Gabriel Caron, Three Rivers.

Mr. Chapais then delivered an address on the best mode of conducting these conventions. The association had three aims in view, viz: discussion and deliberation; information, each member imparting his experience and ideas to the others; and lastly to enlist the sympathies of farmers and make the movement general throughout the country. He went into each of these points fully.

Mr. Cheeseman, editor of the *Dairyman*, addressed the convention on "Testing for Milk Fat," with the aid of a small tube which he exhibited. The speaker continued his remarks by saying that nothing could be more important and no method more simple for the use of farmers and factorymen for testing cows separately—or whole herds, than the tube shown. The cow competitions at the London and Toronto exhibitions last September, and the trial of Canadian cows just completed, indicated the need of some efficient and simple mode of finding, in a few minutes, the amount of fat in cows of different capacity as milkers. Major, the Canadian cow, made 13.5 pounds of butter in seven days. We may have many such among us, and the sooner we find them and use them for breeding the better for the dairy interests of Quebec Only in this way can we find the relative value of breed against breed, and of one cow against another.

Mr. Macfarlane, of Huntingdon, said they had heard a good deal about the improvement of cattle from Dr. Couture and of the ensilage system from Hon. Mr. Beaubien, but the first subject they had to consider was how to make good butter and cheese. They ought to get first-class men and first-class material. Huntingdon had gone ahead in this line as a result of the trouble and expense gone to by the dairymen there and the employment of instructors. He hoped the rest of the province would follow this example and that butter making would not be neglected as in the past. He was glad to see that the Laval separator and other new instruments of improved quality were becoming extensively used. He condemned the making of cheese from new milk as it could never be so fine, and also the system of soaking the rennet in whey instead of purchasing a good article. He also urged the necessity of providing better means of transport of cheese to the market.

Mr. Selimud, of St. Anne de la Pocatiere, strongly advised the dairymen to improve their cattle, not necessarily by importing higher bred animals, but by feeding their stock better and more skilfully. From neglect in this respect, they had allowed the breed to run down and he thought the reverse of the cause was the best cure.

At the afternoon session, Mr. Painchaud, as inspector of the factories, reported that he had visited 45 factories, 13 butter and 32 cheese. Of the butter factories, nine were first-class and four second-class. He explained the faults in each factory in a very detailed statement, and gave a very scientific exposition of the best means of making butter. He strongly advocated the erection of butter factories in preference to cheese, as already in several places they were altering their cheese factories into butter factories. He took occasion to recommend the Laval centrifugal separator as being the best, and also Blumenthal's extract of rennet. He warned them against making their own rennet, as for every cent they saved they would lose five. This had been the experience of dairymen in Ontario.

Mr. Cote asked if the manufacture of butter was more advantageous to dairymen than cheese?

Mr. Painchaud replied that it was, as butter is very scarce and had paid better during the past year than cheese. He advised the farmers to export their produce themselves, instead of selling to middlemen, at whose mercy they placed themselves He showed forcibly the advantages of exporting direct to England.

Mr. Cote asked how it was that buyers very often gave the same price for really good butter as for an indifferent or poor article They sometimes went among the farmers and offered each the same prices without respect to quality.

Mr. Painchaud replied that buyers often from England and elsewhere for butter and cheese at a fixed price, and they followed their instructions without looking much to quality.

Mr. Marsan, of l'Assomption, delivered an interesting address on the rotation of crops and how they ought to follow each other, the best crops to sow in the various kinds of soil, and the choice of seed for meadow and pasture land. He recommended the introduction of forage plants, such as orchard grass, meadow fesque and other grasses, to be sown in rotation, so that the cattle would have pasture all the year round.

Cure Montminy said he had tried the prickly comfrey with very bad results. He asked what was the best mode of destroying the white daisies (*Marguerite blanc*) which were very plentiful along the Grand Trunk railway at different places.

Mr. Marsan recommended the cultivation of corn, potatoes and other crops which have to be hoed. The noxious weed grew most abundantly in the meadows, where the soil is not moved, and hoeing seems to destroy it.

The Rev. Cure asked whether in his village, where the people had about 250 cows, it would be better to erect a butter or a cheese factory.

Mr. Painchaud replied that butter would be best.

Mr. Casavant gave his views on the best modes of improving and curing manure on farms.

Mr. Barnard announced that a committee had been appointed to do all in their power to help the members of the association to get up a good exhibit for the colonial exhibition He hoped they would get up a good exhibit of the very finest butter and cheese, which would give the English merchants an opportunity to see what could be raised in this section. They could not overestimate the importance of gaining a footing for their produce on the English market, and the Dominion Government would defray the cost of transporting the exhibits.

On motion of Hon. Boucher de la Bruere, seconded by Mr. Barnard, it was resolved to vote as usual to the Huntingdon Association.

After transacting some routine business the convention was declared closed.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Most diseases of the skin arise from bad blood and lack of cleanliness, except when caused by grubs or insects. Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Pimples and all Humors of the blood are curable by Burdock Blood Bitters, which purifies the blood.

SWELLED NECK.

Mrs Henry Dobbs, of Berridale, Parry Sound, testified to a prompt cure of enlarged glands of the neck and sore throat by the internal and external use of Hagyard's Yellow Oil. Yellow Oil is a sure relief for all painful conditions.

HEADACHE.

If you suffer from Headache you may be sure that your Stomach, Liver or Blood is at fault, and perhaps all three are combined in bad action. If so, the best remedy is Burdock Blood Bitters, which cures Headache by regulating the organic action generally

HOARSENESS AND LOSS OF VOICE.

Public speakers and singers are often distressed with hoarseness, and much danger is lurking in the bronchial pipes. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is a prompt remedy for the irritation, and cures all throat and lung difficulties.

DEAFNESS.

The proprietors of Hagyard's Yellow Oil have *bona fide* certificates of some most remarkable cures of Deafness, by that magical remedy for pain. Yellow Oil also cures Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat, and all inflammatory troubles.

Cash Paid.

HIGHEST price paid in CASH for COW HIDES, SHEEP PELTS, PORK, all kinds of FOWLS, POTATOES, &c., &c.

PETER McNAUGHTON, Jr.
Huntingdon, 24th Dec. 1885. 50.

FARMERS!

All farmers are requested to call and inspect the NOVELTY HARNESS now on exhibition at Henry H. McCracken's, opposite the Methodist Church, Huntingdon. The harness is so constructed that whippletrees are unnecessary, and no ings, are used, thus avoiding the striking of stumps, barking of trees, &c., and enabling the plough to be driven close into the corner of the fence.

A. J. HOFFSWILE,
General Agent

F. W. SHIRRIFF, M.D.
Dealer in

DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
BRUSHES,
STATIONERY, &c., &c.

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, DIAMOND DYES and other DYE STUFFS

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded

FRESH AND RELIABLE DRUGS.

A good supply of first-class *Essences and Spices*, also *Johnston's Fluid Beef* kept constantly on hand. Any orders sent by mail will be carefully attended to.

Open on SUNDAY from 9.30 to 10.30 a.m., 12 to 12.30 p.m. and 3 to 1 p.m.

F. W. SHIRRIFF, M.D.,
Proprietor.
Huntingdon, 2nd Dec. 41-3m

Important.

THE subscriber begs to announce that as he intends to go out of business he will sell his entire stock of goods consisting of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES, &c., &c

Positively at COST for CASH or READY PAY.

Sale positive as I intend to wind up business as soon as possible.

N. JAMESON,
TROUT RIVER, N. Y

P. S. All parties indebted to me either by note or book account, are here by notified that payment must be made immediately, as all accounts not settled by the 1st day of February next will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. N. J.

Trout River, Jan. 1, 1886. 1-2m.

Must be Sold!

Dress Goods to go, regardless of cost, we will have to sell all we have on hand for spring trade

7, 10, 15 and 25 cts. for goods that in some cases were worth three times that money. Bargains in Remnants all kinds of goods.

Black and Colored Cashmeres all down in price

Job lot Winter Caps for Men, Women and Children, 25, 35 and 40 cts.

Job lot of Prints at 8c worth 11 to 15.

Job lot Corsets at 25, 40, 50 and 60 cts. worth 75c to $1.00

Job lot Buttons 5c per doz. Bed Comforters down to 70 cts.

Job lot Women's and Children's Boots and Slippers at 25, 50 and 75 cts.

Gentlemen's hand knit Socks 25 cts.

Balance of Gentlemen's Flannel Shirts and Underclothing to be cleared at cost.

Balance of Gentlemen's Buck and Kid Gloves and Mitts to be cleared at cost. Genuine Buck Gloves at 90 cts.

Men's Knit Gloves from 18 cts.

Balance of Felt Boots, Socks and Rubbers, Overshoes, &c., to be cleared out at sweeping reductions.

Overcoats and Tweeds at cost.

Job lot Child's Muffs, Tippets, Caps and Hoods at 25, 50 and 75 cts.

Shirting Flannels from 20 cts. Scarlet Flannel from 12½ cts.

Heavy Double Shawls at cost.

12 Designs in China and Fancy Stone Tea Sets at cost.

Low prices for First-class Groceries.

All goods at reduced prices to be cash.

GEO. HUNTER.

P.S.—A lot of Herring at about half their usual value. G. H.

Huntingdon, Jan. 13th, 1886. 2-

Dr. Allan McMillan,
Physician, Surgeon, etc.,
HUNTINGDON, QUE.
Office and residence, opposite Post Office.

AN EGYPTIAN ROMANCE.

A Story of Love and Wild Adventure, founded upon Startling Revelations in the Career of Arabi Pasha.

CHAPTER XVI.

Each blow and its consequent writhe and moan seemed to add to her fury indeed, and when the lovely Circassian endeavored at last to use her hands as a shield, two Turkish girls sprang forward and seizing her by the wrists twisted them behind her back and held them there so that she was powerless to protect herself in any way.

Not until the lovely sufferer's shrieks became so loud that there was danger of their being heard beyond the confines of the harem did the Valide Khanoum desist.

Then she laughed and drew her slipper on to her foot again, with the remark:

"That will teach thee not to play tricks on thy lord and master's chief wife and the head of the harem, my white swan of a Zobeide. And beware how thou provokest me again, for though a Valide Khanoum may not beat a slave with anything that is not broad and flat and thin, so that the marks may entirely fade out within a few hours, at the most she can have her well nigh tickled to death, which of the two punishments, is far worse than that which thou hast received."

The Circassian made no reply, for she was sobbing at the sight of her violated loveliness, and, indeed, it was enough to make angels weep. But the other girls, many of whom were almost as beautiful as angels, laughed instead as Zobeide walked along with downcast face in their midst, her long yellow hair now almost shrouding her entire form.

Another minute and the again noisy and laughing procession passed away from view through the opposite door, and the road was once more clear for the disguised pasha's retreat.

One might be inclined to blame him for not having interposed in the Circassian girl's behalf, but how would he have done so without the danger of betraying his sex, which if discovered would by Mohammedan law have made him subject to the penalty of death, and Elmar, the buffoon as his guide and conductor likewise, indeed in all probability an entire batch of the lovely harem slaves would have been sent to hard labor in the galleys on the mere suspicion that his surreptitious visit had been to one or the other of them, for a good excuse for weeding a harem and so making room for fresh favorites is often eagerly seized upon by Eastern potentates, who now do not dare to make use of the famous old fashioned method of the sack and the bowstring.

He had therefore bitten his lips and dug his nails into the palms of his hands in order to restrain himself, and during the whole while of the lovely Circassian's punishment the thought had been uppermost in his mind that as the Valide Khanoum of the Khedive's harem was persecuting this poor girl, so would the Princess Zeenah be able to persecute and torture Nellie Trezarr when he had accomplished his terrible vow and made the former his head wife and the latter his slave.

True, the sole of a harem lady's slipper is not more than the sixteenth part of an inch in thickness, and though a blow therefrom will sting and burn like fire for a few seconds, it can make no mark even on the most delicate skin that will last for an hour or two; but the more shame and indignity of such a punishment would be felt, and almost sure to kill a highly educated and sensitive European girl; and then there were other harem punishments, he had been told, which left no mark whatever on their victims, such as being held under water in the baths until almost suffocated, or tickled (as the Valide Khanoum had just hinted at) until brought to almost the verge of insanity; indeed he had heard of unfortunate girls being tickled to death by rivals who were jealous of their superior favor with their common lord and master, such a murder sometimes taking hours in the perpetration, and the victim's being mutted if not entirely still by stuffing her mouth full of feathers or the pressing of a cushion thereover.

His mind occupied with such painful thoughts and fearful anticipations as these, he followed Elmar the buffoon in allowance for the great cloth of gold curtain, on each side of which a gigantic eunuch stood on guard, naked scimitar in hand, and one of them on this occasion asked the jester who her companion was.

But Elmar was quite ready with a reply.

"She is a medicine woman and a sorceress," said she, in an awed kind of whisper, as she suffered the war minister to pass on, and these impostors being a common class of visitants to harems, the eunuch merely observed that she had almost the walk of a man, and looked another way, for he had heard that medicine women and sorceresses often possessed the evil eye, and he had no desire that the blighting influences of such an optic should fall upon him.

A few minutes later, therefore, Arabi Pasha was let out through the little, low-arched, oddly painted door that was emblazoned all over with texts from the El Koran, and having handsomely remunerated the buffoon, he lost no time in hastening through the orange grove and rejoining Toulba Pasha, otherwise "His Brains."

"You have been long gone. May the spent time have been worth the outlay."

Such was Toulba's greeting and Arabi's response took the form of:

"The time has been well spent, for whatever I do I shall do under the sanction and authority of His Majesty, the Sultan, the supreme ruler of Islam."

CHAPTER XVIII

IN WHICH THE HELL BROTH BEGINS TO BOIL AND [illegible].

For a minute or more after Arabi had spoken the two pashas continued to regard each other in silence.

The news was almost too good for Toulba to readily believe it.

He did believe it, however, for he knew his confederate to be the very mirror of truth.

"It is very well," said Toulba, "and it makes me almost very sorry that I've done what I have."

"What in the name of Allah and the prophet may that be?"

"Applied the match to the powder magazine before there was perhaps any pressing occasion, but I thought after you had left me this morning that as we were risking much for the people, the people might risk something for us; so I sent my trusty agents in amongst them, and had Towfik dared to detain you a prisoner, in another hour all Cairo would have demanded you at the palace gates, and had he refused to give you up terrible would have been the vengeance that the crowd would have taken on him and his Feringhee favorites.

"You don't mean to tell me you have slipped the leash from off the bloodhounds' necks?"

"I have woke them up, and if you listen you will hear their distant growlings."

"You did ill! You should have let such sleeping dogs lie. If you have been mixing fire with their food they will next bite human flesh to cool their teeth. They have been pulling hard at their chains for a week past, and if you have cast them off, Toulba, we shall have a European massacre before twenty-four hours are over."

"In the name of Allah and the prophet, why not, since it is no more than the Feringhees deserve?

"Because we should give their divers nationalities good excuses for avenging them, and their vengeance might take the shape of dividing Egypt as lawful spoil. No, no; let us get back the million acres that England and France have already filched for what they are pleased to term the creditors of the state, let us rescue Egypt to the Egyptians and frighten these European jackals from the land, so that they shall no longer fatten on the bread which they take from its people, and to effect all this the fewer drops of their blood that we shed the better, Toulba."

"Inshallah, be it as you wish. What is it that we should first do?

"I must at once go to the war office where I may expect an immediate invasion of consuls, some to cajole and some to threaten. The joint control, you may depend upon it, is at an end with Gambetta's overthrow, so France will attempt to humbug, and England to bully, and Germany, Austria and Russia will aim chiefly at widening the breech between them whilst estranging both nations still farther from us. I shall have to play with all these petty diplomats as chessmen on a board and the more violently that rogues can be made to quarrel between themselves the better for the honest man whom they all want to rob. You will thus perceive Toulba, that my time will be fully occupied."

"Good, your excellency, and now you'll be kind enough to set me my work."

"You will require quiet in the city. Let the people know I am free and laboring hard in their service, tell them that they must be patient for a little while or that they will ruin all my fine projects by their over zeal; also that on no account must Feringhee blood be shed, because thereby we shall draw all the Feringhee nations down upon us to avenge their brethren, and that they will cast us into worse bondage than ever. Take these written instructions to Ali Bey Fehmy at Kasr-en-Nil barracks. (Here out came pocketbook and pencil.) They are to instruct him to have the streets patrolled day and night so that any outbreak of the populace may be checked in the bud.

"He had better serve out no ball cartridges to his negroes, nor allow them their bayonets either, for the blood of the Soudan is hot, and were but one Egyptian life to be taken for a European's in your name, I would not guarantee your present popularity continuing for a single hour. You know the fickle humor of the mob."

The war minister bit his lip, for he knew there was much truth in what Toulba said.

"You are right," he remarked after a minute's reflection. "The favor of the people must be preserved at all hazards. For this reason, a little rough horseplay with the Feringhees may be allowed and some trifling pillage and smashing of windows as well. But these things must not be permitted to go too far, so wherever more than a score of rioters gather together, they must be dispersed in a firm but good tempered manner by the soldiery. There, there, where is the need of cautioning you further? Act as you think best, and I am sure that you will not go far wrong. We have each our separate and widely different work to perform, and the moment that I set about mine the better."

With these words Arabi waved his subordinate an adieu and betook himself to his carriage, whilst with equal haste Toulba remounted the beautiful white Arab stallion that had borne him to the palace and dashed Cairowards at a gallop.

* * * * *

He found the city in a ferment.

The native population were on the buzz, like an angry swarm of bees.

Arabs in long white burnouses, Fellaheen in nothing but blue cotton shirt and drawers, street gamins as naked as they came into the world, all clamoring for they hardly knew what and ripe for any kind of mischief, were mingled up with portly traders wearing yellow or red turbans, yasmacked women, ragged camel and donkey drivers, untidy soldiers in dirty linen uniforms and gaunt, wild-eyed dervishes and santons stripped to the waist, with little copper chains around their necks and long white beards flowing over their bronzed hair-matted chests, these latter running hither and thither, stirring up the hatred of the mob against the Feringhee, the unbeliever, the accused of Allah, the scorners of the prophet and so on.

The European population had already taken the alarm at this eruption of the native element into their own more especial quarters of the vast city.

The magnificent shops, some of which were equal to that of Paris, London or New York, were already closed whilst the banks and principal hotels were evidently being prepared for a possible seige.

Here and there on the pavement lay the glass of shattered windows and of broken lamps, and the chimney pot hats of civilization frequently coursed each other along the dusty streets like gambling dogs, into which the desert wind, though it was blowing half a gale, had never torn from their owner's heads, but which the hands of the nation had smitten down, not only through hatred of the owners, but of the headgear itself, because the stiff brims prevented that bowing of the forehead into the earth which they considered as due five times a day to the majesty of the Almighty.

It would have been well had the infuriated mob confined their attentions to the headdress of the Feringhee but unfortunately in more than one instance it had already been directed against their persons, for here and there a knife or other rude weapon was brandished in air that was blood covered, and as Toulba Pasha urged his horse along with what speed he was able, owing to the crowded condition of the streets, he beheld a well-known usurer who was trying to slink along unperceived to his place of business, suddenly set upon with loud and bitter curses, jostled into a side alley, and there dispatched with a score at least of stabbs, his belly being finally cut open and his bowels dragged forth.

It was so ghastly a sight that even the fierce Toulba felt sick at heart.

But another ten minutes brought him to the barracks, and half an hour later the black soldiers of Ali Bey Fehmy's regiment were patrolling the streets and restoring them to something like order.

The hell broth had, however, already begun to boil and to lift the lid, and every European in Cairo felt that ere long it might boil over, and, streaming down on the outside of the cauldron, put out the fire of their lives: for they soon learnt that the war minister was master of the whole situation, and their protector, the Khedive, virtually a prisoner in his own palace; and though they felt that if they were massacred their respective countries would avenge them, such a conviction failed to give entire satisfaction or, indeed, in the majority of instances, any satisfaction at all.

True, the temporary quietude that was brought about by the patroling of the negro infantry restored some faint degree of confidence to their breasts, but even this was lost again when every European house, shop, bank and other places of business and residences were entered by the soldiery to search for arms, an order having gone forth that no European should be allowed to retain any species of life-destroying weapons in his possession, lest he should be tempted to use it against superior numbers and so court his own destruction.

"But how shall we protect our lives and those of our wives and children if they are really menaced?" was the question often put, but the answer always took some such form as: "We are appointed to defend you. That is our business. You have nothing to do with such things."

And those who were so addressed could see that their defenders hated them every bit as much as the populace did, and that the unwelcome commands of their officers alone induced them to do that for which in heart they were wholly disinclined.

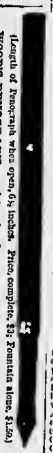
So the trusty weapons, if they could not be concealed, were given up, with many and sore misgivings, their owners mutely and almost despairingly wondering what would happen next.

Mr. Trezarr adopted another method for his own and his family's safety, for after having made his bank as temporarily secure as possible, he took advantage of the soldiery patroling the streets to drive direct to the war office, in order, firstly, to obtain special written permission from the minister to carry whatever weapons he liked and to arm his servants, also secondly, to remind him of the offer of military protection, both for his home and bank, which his wife had won from him in the morning.

"Military protection for the bank you shall have, my dear sir," replied Arabi blandly, "but for your private mansion it is now out of the question. Circumstances have altogether altered cases, and if I were to grant such a favor unto you, how could I refuse it to others? Added to which I have at present barely enough troops in the city to keep under, the mob for the same always rises to the surface in times of popular commotion. As I am most anxious, however, for the safety of my allianced wife, and of course her parents as well, you had better, servants and all, remove to my palace, where you will be quite secure from all harm."

This offer of the war minister Mr. Trezarr at once accepted.

(To be continued.)



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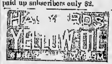

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T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

Letters to the Editor.

[The Editor of the ADVOCATE does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of his correspondents.]

To the Editor of the ADVOCATE.

SIR,—I hae been unco beesy for twa months, or I would hae sent ye this a wee thought earlier. What I want to tell you aboot is the answer the Dominion Government sent to the petition o' the twa meers o' Godmanchester and Hinchinbrooke anent the bonus frae the Government to the M. & C. J. Ry. Company. Well, aboot eight days after it was sent to the Government an answer came addressed to "Twa chape Johns, Meers for the townships o' Godmanchester and Hinchinbrooke," sayin' the petition had been received, an' that as it was beesness o' weighty importance they would gie it their hale attention as soon as they could ca' a meetin' o' the hale cabinet, for they ken fu weel that half wark wadna do the county o' Huntingdon, an' they hadna forgotten their narrow escape, frae extenction for wrang dain' in the Oka Indian settlement.

This is no jist the wordin' o' the answer, but ye hae the girt o't. Weel, Maister Editor, it gars me feel proud o' oor county, an' especially o' Robin Sellar, for ye kenit was he wha first took up the frighten attitude for the puir Okas, an' they ken fu' weel at Ottawa that gin the county o' Huntingdon rise in rebellion wi' Robin at their heed, it wad be a hantle sairer to pit down than Riel wi' his clatty half-breeds. We can a' see noo what gart Sir John gang rinnen in siccan a flurry to the auld kintry to consult wi' Her Majesty, afore he wad ca' his ain cabinet thegither! Aha! laddie, noo that we hae the right men in the county council, gin we dinna get the answer we're expeckin, an' our three baubees back, weel maybe gar Sir John gang skelpin back to veesit her Majesty. Ye ken it a depends on what Robin thinks o't. But I maun hand off, or ye'll be tellin' me this letter is ower lang. Gin I can get my een on the Government's niest reply, I'll drap ye a bit line, for I ken the secretary o' the Hinchinbrook council darna send ye onything for publication for fear it wad be criticeesed, noo that his beesness is lookit after in the council.

Your auld frien'

JOHN FERGIVVIE.

Hinchinbrook, Jan. 12th, 1886.

WEATHER IN THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY—A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the ADVOCATE:

SIR,—The weather for the past week has been phenomenal in the Connecticut Valley as well as elsewhere east of the Rocky mountains.

New Year's was mild and the little remaining snow diminished perceptibly the last of the week. The weather continued mild up to Sunday, when the sky was overcast with dull leaden clouds and there seemed some probability of a clearing, colder period, as suggested in Mr. Smith's Almanac predictions for that date.

The wind, however, continued to blow from the south, and by Monday we were fairly encompassed by a driving rain storm from the S. E., which continued through the day and night to the dawn of Tuesday, when it ceased, after filling the streams to highest water mark. High winds from the south continued with occasional showers, until the clouds were fairly blown away towards the north, leaving the sky clear, an occurrence rarely ever noted in this locality. The temperature was 60 deg. above, and the day like April. The same night saw a change of wind and temperature, followed by increasing cold and great bluster on Wednesday and Thursday.

This portion of Vermont (Windsor Co.) and Sullivan Co. opposite in New Hampshire, is on a line that the late Mr. Venner once told the writer was close along the way where the north and south winds fought for supremacy in winter, so our changes are often abrupt and severe. We ought to have special predictions for a line crossing New England about midway between the border and ocean, based in part upon local causes. A publication giving them would find ready patronage with the farming community in this section.

ELEROY WELLMAN BARNARD.

Springfield, Vt., Jan. 8, 1886.

If you wish to color wool, cotton, silk or feathers, use the new Electric Dyes, strongest and best in the world. 10 cents at all dealers.

READ THIS.—Dr. Harvey's Anti-bilious and Purgative Pills are the best known remedy for Spring.

A TYPICAL FRENCH GROUP.

A Delightful Dinner That Sets a Correspondent Dreaming.

[New Orleans Cor. Courier-Journal.]

Next to you on the other side is a family party—monsieur, madame, the little mamselle and an elderly friend of the family. Just now the friend of the family has both shoulders shrugged up to his ears, his elbows close to his sides, both forearms extended straight forward, his two hands spread out, palms upward. It is an expressive gesture, but he makes it more so by arching his eyebrows and sending them, like two short surges of iron gray surf, far up on the wrinkled beach of his bald head. He is saying something—or rather has just said something. Monsieur listens with interest, madame smiles approvingly, and the little mamselle on her high chair jerks her head on one side and contemplates the friend of the family steadily, pursing up her rosy little lips as if she but half understood him.

It is a picture, that family party. And the little mamselle, she is a fairy from a story book. She has fair hair, little French mamselle that she is, but over its flossy gold and through its shimmering, almost white, fleeciness there plays a warmer glow now and then—a sort of a bronze brown, catching the eye with a quick gleam, elusively delicious, gone before you are certain that you saw it. Some day the bronze will overlay the gold and womanhood will find rolled about her brow tresses dark and glossy and soft as were the lashes of ox eyed Juno.

But just now she is not a woman. She is only the little mamselle, not much bigger than a kitten, but a perfect microcosm of her sex. Her little hand is not much bigger than a pansy, but she shields with it a mouth like a moss rosebud when she coughs, a small affected cough. Watch her lift her other hand to pat her hair and feel that all the little ribbons on her head are in their proper and most bewildering places. She knows that she is showing a dimpled little round arm, curved gracefully as the white neck of a floating swan. She sees the strangers looking at her—she has seen them all the time—and casts down her eyes in modesty, only to raise them again with a coquettish glance and a half smile striving with a coquettish pout for full possession of her lips. Ah, little mamselle! you have scarce seen the butterflies of nine short summers yet, but your baby face is a mirror of all womanhood, and I have at home, God bless him! a dimpled boy with hair like yours and eyes the hue of heaven, who could plant an Anglo-Saxon kiss so deep into your lips that it would sink into your soul and grow into a very tree of love ere either of you knew its meaning!

But the waiter comes. Deftly he lays the cloth and brings his cut glass bottles of sparkling water and our goblets, and, putting a lump of ice in each, he pours them full. Then brings he the napkins snowy white, and large enough to cover the whole lap, as it is intended they should do. They are not guilty here of such barbarism as tucking the napkin under the chin, they are not pigs, but human beings; they do not "feed," they dine.

Deaf Left Ears.

[New York Sun.]

"Will you be good enough to let me walk at your other side?" said a gentleman to a companion with whom he was crossing the City Hall park. "I am deaf in my left ear and I have been trying for five minutes to get at your left side, so that I might hear what you say, but you seem to have been endeavoring to prevent me."

"Why, of course I have," was the reply. "I, too, am deaf in the left ear, and if we change sides I could not hear a word you said."

Both gentlemen looked astonished and went on their way laughing.

"There is nothing unusual in such an experience," said a New York aurist. "The left ear is peculiarly liable to deafness or partial loss of hearing. An immense number of persons rely wholly, or in great measure, upon the right ear to do the duty of two, and it very soon becomes trained to fully bear the pressure placed upon it. Persons who have long been deprived of the hearing of the left ear can usually hear sounds at a distance far more distinctly than those whose hearing is divided between two ears, owing to the peculiar sharpness acquired by the solitary organ which is seldom sympathetically affected.

"The only inconvenience I know of in the loss of hearing by the left ear is when one is walking with a lady, or driving a friend in a buggy, or otherwise so situated that you cannot easily get your sound ear toward them. But for a constant traveler, such as a drummer, such an affliction is invaluable. No noise in a hotel can keep him awake at night. He has only to press his good ear to the pillow, and what can disturb him?"

What It Costs to Cable.

[Chicago Herald.]

The following are the cable rates: From all telegraph offices in Chicago and Milwaukee to places in France and England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, 45 cents per word. Alexandria, Egypt, 79 cents. Australia, $3.10; Austria, 56 cents. Belgium, 51 cents; China, $2.50, Cochin China, $2.25, Denmark, 55 cents; Germany (including Alsace and Lorraine), 45 cents; Greece, 61 cents, Holland, 54 cents; Hungary, 56 cents, Havana, Cuba, 50 cents, India, $1.70; Italy, 54 cents, Japan, $2.75, Norway, 55 cents Portugal, 60 cents; Russia in Europe, 63 cents, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, $2.58, Sweden, 59 cents; Switzerland, 51 cents, Spain, 60 cents, Turkey in Europe, 69 cents, Turkey in Asia seaports, 65 cents. Ten letters constitute a word. If a word contains more than ten letters it will be charged for as two words.

A Practical Illustration.

[Lewiston Journal.]

"Horatius," said the school mistress to a 9 year-old boy with two imposing freckles on his nose and two equally imposing freckles on the knees of his pants, "Horatius please form a sentence with the word toward in it, and write the sentence on the board."

Horatius went to the blackboard, and after much scratching of head and friction of brain, printed with the crayon in letters that looked like a lot of half feathered Shanghai chickens running after a piece of dough, the following sentence:

"I toward my trousers."

Baltimore Manufacturers' Record: One of the greatest needs of the south is the education of its people in mechanical ways and means.

India's Medicinal Herbs.

[illegible]

Why Bismarck Admired Fleury.

[illegible]

A 10-Year-Old's Biography.

[illegible]

How Sleigh Bells Are Made.

[illegible]

Teaching Owl West.

[illegible]

KING'S EVIL

Was the name formerly given to Scrofula because of a superstition that it could be cured by a king's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that

SCROFULA

can only be cured by a thorough purification of the blood. [illegible]

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

[illegible]

Regenerative Medicine

[illegible]

Absolute Cure

[illegible]

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass

[Analytical Chemists.]

Sold by all Druggists: Price $1; Six bottles for $5.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

AT THE

OLD STAND.

My stock of Readymade Clothing will be closed out at COST.

[illegible]

JOHN McCAFFREY, Trout River Lines

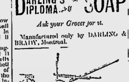
December 7th, 1885.

Ladies enter your house, Ladies say that this soap has no equal. Learn by using it how good it is.

DARLING'S DIPLOMA SOAP

Ask your Grocer for it.

Manufactured only by DARLING & BRADY, Montreal.



JOHN TYO, DUNDEE.

AGENT FOR

Frost & Wood Agricultural Implements

CENTRAL MARBLE WORKS, HUNTINGDON

BRUNET & CO. Proprietors.

[illegible]

Peter Brady, HELENA.

AGENT FOR THE HEINTZMAN PIANO, DOHERTY ORGAN AND THE NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE.

[illegible]

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF WALL PAPER, PAINTS, OILS & VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS, &c., &c.

[illegible]

Wm. E. Potter,

1375 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

[illegible]

Montreal, 13th Jan., 1886.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

[illegible]

Prices that are sure to take

[illegible]

SPLENDID VALUE.

[illegible]

A. G. HENDERSON.

CENTRAL BLOCK. Huntingdon, Dec. 16th, 1885.

Employment Agency.

SHONFIELD & HOLMES.

402 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Farmers, Contractors, Hotelkeepers and other employers provided with men FREE OF CHARGE.

Montreal, June 15, 1885

T. K. MILNE

HUNTINGDON, QUE.

Agent for the celebrated

SAFES

OF

GOLDIE & McCULLOCH,

GALT, ONT.

The ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance, and all payment of arrearages is made as required by law. Remember that the publisher must be notified when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid.

DR. J. T. MCPHERSON *is authorized to collect subscriptions, give receipts and make advertising contracts for the* ADVOCATE.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

THE ADVOCATE

HUNTINGDON JAN. 21, 1886.

MR. BLAKE'S opportunity to make a great speech was specially provided him by his party. It was expected he would do and say great things. After the dinner, the public were admitted, and from three to four thousand people awaited anxiously the rising of Mr. Blake. But there was nothing remarkable in his address. He attacked the Government on the old lines, and refused to take sides with the Rouge-Bleu National Party of this province. In that he showed his sense.

WE have already drawn attention to the *Montreal Trade Bulletin*, a publication devoted to the interests of the commercial classes of the Dominion. Mr. Henry Mason, the proprietor and publisher, needs no introduction to the mercantile people of Canada. Long experience has made him peculiarly fitted to undertake such a publication, and from our knowledge of him and his past career as a journalist and commercial reporter we have no hesitation in predicting for his new journal a prosperous and useful future.

SPEAKING before the Conservative Association at Ottawa on the occasion of a reception tendered him on his return from England, Sir John A. Macdonald gave a very gratifying account of the increasing interest now being taken in Canadian affairs by prominent men and capitalists in England. In the press, he said, among people of all classes, as well as among the leading statesmen, they were particularly struck with the marvellous completion of the transcontinental road; and he found it gratifying that everywhere, and especially among the ministry of the day, as well as among the leading statesmen who are out of office, they are united in appreciation of Canadian enterprise as evidenced in the Canadian Pacific railway, regarding it not only as a colonial work but as one of the highest Imperial importance.

GEORGE STEPHEN, Esq., President of the Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. has been created a baronet by Her Majesty the Queen. The history of Canada as a confederation dates from July 1st, 1867, and the eminent statesman who brought about the consummation of so grand a scheme, will ever be prominent in the annals of the Dominion. Confederation was the consummation in a general sense; the real consummation—the carrying out of details—was of more particular importance. No event in Canadian history since 1867 can begin to compare with the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Montreal to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, in importance, and that Her Majesty has been pleased to recognize the importance of this great work by conferring the honor of a baronetcy on the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway company all true patriots will be pleased to learn. Sir George Stephen, Bart., merits the hearty congratulations of the whole Dominion.

Letters to the Editor.

[The Editor of the ADVOCATE does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of his correspondents.]

To the Editor of the ADVOCATE.

SIR,—Allow me to reply, for truth sake, to the letter which appeared in your last issue, subscribed "An Irish Ratepayer."

The report it contains of our last municipal election is certainly false, malicious and absurd. In fact, what great crime was it against the laws of God or man to read the names of the five candidates by rotation at first, such as entered upon the poll book, and the second time backward. The well-known scrupulous correspondent of the *Gleaner* at St. Anicet calls that a Hebrew crime. He claims to be thereby highly scandalized, and for the first time in his life. But where your correspondent shows all his imprudence is when he states that there was no objection laid to the election of Mr. Thomas Leahy, while the plain honest truth is that Mr. Thomas Leahy's election by acclamation was objected to by O. Caza, J. J. Higgins, O. Quenneville, D. Dupuis and others. This they are ready to testify under oath at any time. No man of common sense could have expected that those numerous supporters who had canvassed several days in behalf of Messrs. D. Caza and T. P. Quinn and had come purposely to vote for them would be stupid enough to allow their opponents or either of them to be then and there elected by acclamation. If Mr. Thomas Leahy, according to your correspondent, was such a favorite amongst the Irish electors, how was it that out of so many Irish electors present, he only obtained one single Irish vote. It is really laughable to pretend that Mr. Thomas Leahy should have been proclaimed elected by acclamation, when under the eyes of fifty or sixty electors, from ten to eleven o'clock on the election day, every effort was been made to effect such an arrangement as might avoid a poll. The last attempt was made by the favorite Irish candidate, Mr. Thomas Leahy, offering Mr. T. P. Quinn, his opponent, to cast lots, which is the mode only adopted in a bar-room to elect a pay master. This last proposal of course, was rejected with almost contempt by Mr. Quinn's supporters, saying. "We have come here to vote for Quinn and a poll we want." How was it that such a favorite only obtained four votes while his opponents obtained 25 and 24. How was it that twenty minutes after the opening of the poll, Mr. Thomas Leahy's best supporters acknowledged that Mr. T. P. Quinn had six chances to one and therefore begged to allow one hour to elapse without recording a vote, which was granted by unanimous consent. The Irish and the Scotch did not vote, according to your correspondent, but who begged to interrupt the votation? However, time will soon tell, for it is no secret now that the necessary funds are all subscribed and partly paid to defray the expenses of a contestation. In fact, at half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the subscription list in the hands of the post-master at Laguerre amounted to one dollar and twenty-seven cents and a half. Mr. J. D. Macdonald, who is at the bottom of all this noble stir, expects with this enticing figure, to secure the services of a prominent member of his legal firm holding office in unknown parts, somewhere between the two oceans. Now, Mr. Thos. Leahy's friends are not yet satisfied; after leaving their victim cruelly beaten at the bottom of the ditch, they must bring the whole public to gaze at him, by their noisy senseless remarks through our local papers. In fact, Mr. Editor, in this election, Mr. Thomas Leahy's friends must admit that they have prepared and accomplished the most absurd *fiasco* ever witnessed at any of our municipal elections during the past twenty-three years, and in my humble opinion after such a defeat they should have kept silent and buried their blunder, well determined in their own minds to be wiser the next time.

I remain with thanks and consideration

Yours truly
I. I. CREVIER.

St. Anicet, Jan. 20th, 1886.

To the Editor of the ADVOCATE

SIR,—Your anonymous correspondent of last week from St. Anicet has made a number of gross misstatements in his communication which it is desirable should be pointed out to your readers. I will take them *seriatim*, and an impartial public will form their own conclusions.

1st. We are told, or at least it is implied, that the Irish in St. Anicet are unit in municipal elections; this is untrue and the "Irish Ratepayer" knows it; there are two parties of the Irish as well as of the French.

2nd. Mr. Higgins was nominated by his own consent and desire, else why did he canvass the parish in his own interest and why did he not emphatically refuse at the poll to serve again, which he had in his power legally to do. Comment here is unnecessary. The fact is after he had canvassed the municipality, and when he saw his candidature was not acceptable he induced Mr. Leahy to step into his unpopular shoes.

3rd. If Mr. Leahy was the choice of the Irish as your correspondent falsely asserts, why did they not cast a single vote for him? Why? Oh why?

4th. There is no unabsorbed portion of the French votes, or if there are a few they were willing to vote for Mr. Higgins, and the result showed that he got not one single vote from any part.

5th. The presiding officer is a gentleman who knows the law and his duties much better than "Irish ratepayer" knows about stating facts and truth.

6th. If there were no objections to Mr. Leahy's return how did it come to pass that a poll was demanded?

7th. Why is the presiding officer blamed for not returning Mr. Leahy by acclamation when the voters present demanded a poll.

8th. The Irish did not decamp, as your correspondent falsely asserts. They remained, though they did not vote, with one single exception, and he voted for Messrs. Caza and Leahy.

9th. "Irish Ratepayer" asserts there was no personal objection to me. The whole gist of his article proves that the contrary is true. His party was willing to allow a young relative of mine to be returned by acclamation with Mr. Caza for a very evident purpose, and this would seem to indicate that personal objections had some weight.

More mis-statements and falsehoods might easily be pointed out, but I think nine in one short blundering letter is a goodly number. His parting shot against the Irish shows that no true Irish blood flows in his views. However, I intend to notice this anonymous scribbler no more.

T. P. QUINN.

St. Anicet, 19th Jan. 1886.

To the Editor of the ADVOCATE.

SIR,—In your issue of last week is a letter over the signature of an Irish ratepayer, purporting to show the injustice practiced by the French Canadian majority at the late election of municipal councillors for the parish of St. Anicet. If an Irish ratepayer had in his retrospect, wished to give a clear synopsis of the understanding upon which the different races agreed at the commencement of the municipal system in the parish, he would have stated, that each division or portion of the said parish should have a representative in the council, part of which agreement an Irish ratepayer, and the party with whom he is in sympathy, completely ignored, when they wished to elect, from the village a third councillor, two of whom would be of Irish descent. Again, in most every election up to the present time, the Irish and Scotch have invariably voted for the French candidates, and in return, have solicited French support in their own contests, which leaves the French voters no more guilty in the late elections, than what Irish and Scotch have been previously. It is hard to find what grounds an Irish ratepayer has for appealing so pathetically to his countrymen, to check the tide of French Canadian domination in the parish. In the first place, very little interest was manifested by a majority of the Irish voters, there being very few present at the poll. But had they been, there is no doubt but they would have sustained the election of Mr. Quinn by a good majority. Again, the French hold in the parish, a majority of voters over both Scotch and Irish, and it is through their courtesy and sense of justice alone that a councillor of either Scotch or Irish descent can be elected, and it is neither just nor prudent for an Irish ratepayer to circulate through the press, this cry of French injustice without some serious reason. If it be through some purely personal motive, which is not unlikely, an Irish ratepayer will find he has mistaken his countrymen when he attempts to alienate their sympathy from their good friends and neighbors the French Canadians, against whom the Irish of the parish will not allow this charge to be circulated without a protest.

FAIR PLAY.

St. Anicet, Jan 20th., 1886.

MACDONALD APPEAL CASE.

To the Editor of the ADVOCATE.

SIR,—In your last issue appears a letter taken from the Ormstown *Courier* on the judgment rendered by the County Council of Huntingdon in the Macdonald appeal case, to which I beg briefly to reply.

Although in no way interested, yet from our knowledge of the case in question we submit that "Farmer's son" is in error as to the nature of said judgment. From the tone of the letter in question, the casual observer would be led to believe that the writer was a man of some legal attainments, yet, on closer scrutiny, it is evident he is not a professional, if he were, he could hardly have thus failed to see the point in issue in the case at bar.

The council never decided that a special superintendent was *not* a municipal officer. Nor did Mr. Macdonald ever discover an eminent legal firm in Montreal to advise him that such was a good decision. It is mere surplusage to argue that a special superintendent is a municipal officer. Why, that is apparent to everybody, and was never denied. What the council did decide was in substance this—that the appointment of the superintendent in the case in question was a mere nullity, inasmuch as the meeting at which he was appointed was illegal, and therefore incompetent to make any such appointment, as four councillors only were present and two of them were interested parties. In view of the above, when taken in connection with the facts of the case, we are not surprised that Mr. Macdonald discovered "an eminent legal firm in Montreal" who advised him that the County Council had rendered a good decision in his case.

"Farmer's Son" casts some rather severe reflections upon the legal attainments of that firm by insinuating that they did not surely read certain articles of the M. C. to which he refers. Well, to read is one thing, but to construe and understand is another; and for the latter purpose we are inclined to trust the lawyer of mature experience whose reputation stands high at the bar.

But Mr. Macdonald's letter of the 15th December appears to have been misconstrued, he was surely never advised, that a special superintendent is *not* a municipal officer, but what he was advised, and what his letter stated was this, that a special superintendent is not a municipal officer *within the meaning of a certain article* (art 188 I think it was) of the municipal code.

The cases cited by "Farmer's Son" are good and sound judgments so far as they go, but we submit are not in point.

Yours very truly,
A PREMATURE B. C. L.

Montreal, 16th January, 1886.

BIRTHS.

FALLON—In Godmanchester, on the 12th instant, the wife of Thomas Fallon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MCINTYRE—ALEXANDER—At the residence of the brides father on the 5th inst., by the Rev. John Turnbull, Malcolm McIntyre, of Allan's Corners, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Samuel Alexander, farmer, of North Georgetown.

Auction Sales.

The undersigned is giving up the hardware business and will sell by public auction, at his store in the village of Huntingdon, on TUESDAY, Jan. 26th the whole of his stock of Hardware, comprising carpenter's tools, cutlery, sleigh bells, shelf goods, paints and oils. Also, stoves for coal and wood, lamps, glassware, 1 set platform scales, 1 peddling cart, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve. Terms—$5 and under cash; over $5 a months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. J. S. COWAN, Proprietor, A. Phelps, Auctioneer.

N. B.—Mr. Cowan would intimate to the public that he will carry on the roofing business as usual at the old stand.

J. S. C.

Ayer's Hair Vigor improves the beauty of the hair and promotes its growth. It imparts an attractive appearance, a delightful and lasting fragrance. While it stimulates the roots, cleanses the scalp, and adds elegance to luxuriance, its effects are enduring; and thus it proves itself to be the best and cheapest article for toilet use.

These unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents, all druggists.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the most potent blood purifier, and a fountain of health and strength. Be wise in time. All baneful infections are promptly removed by this unequalled alterative.

New Advertisements.

STRAYED

From the premises of Peter Brady, Godmanchester, on the 5th instant, a bay horse colt rising two years old. Any information that will lead to the recovery of the same will be thankfully received, and expenses paid.

PETER BRADY,
Helena P. O.

January 20th, 1886. 3 if.

Huntingdon
TOBOGGAN AND SNOWSHOE CLUB.
Grand Opening.

THE slide is now in splendid condition. The opening will take place on Saturday afternoon and evening, the 23rd instant. Members of the club will be on hand with Toboggans to carry non-members safely down the chute.

A. G. HENDERSON,
Secy.-Treas.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm containing 125 acres, and two sets of buildings, situate on the 6th range of Hinchinbrooke (south part of lot 20). The land is in a high state of cultivation. If not sold before March 1st, will be rented for a term of years.

Also, 55 acres of bush land on 1st range for sale.

For further particulars apply to
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Sr.

Athelstan, Jan. 20th, 1886. 3 6t

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
Grand Opening
OF THE
MOIR HALL.

Full particulars next week.

Electoral Franchise Act.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT
OF THE
County of Huntingdon.

I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that I have located my office at the office of Henry B Somerville, corner of Bouchette and Hunter Streets, in the Village of Huntingdon.

J. K. ELLIOT,
Revising Officer.

Huntingdon, Jan. 16th, 1886.

THE
Riel Question.

THE real question after all with intending purchasers is, which is the best place to find the largest, and choicest, and best assorted stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Furs, Boots & Shoes, Gent's Furnishings, Ladies' Fancy Goods, &c., &c. ?

We unhesitatingly answer at the store of

ALEX. McNAUGHTON & BRO.

P.S.—Stock lately replenished in all the Leading Lines.
A. McN. & B.

Huntingdon, Jan. 19th, 1886.

WHY GO
NAKED

Now is the time to order SUITS.

ALL GOODS REDUCED.

I am determined to *CLEAR OUT* my LARGE STOCK of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHS
To make room for a fine assortment of
Fashionable Spring Goods.

All Suits Guaranteed to Fit

Give me a call and see for yourselves at

Ligget's Tailoring Emporium,
ORMSTOWN.
JOHN LIGGET,
Proprietor.

Ormstown, 19th Jan., 1886. 3.

LOCAL & DISTRICT.

Dr. McFie, Fort Covington, was in town on Monday.

Judge Foster passed up to the Fort last evening, to attend an important railway meeting today.

Mrs. Moir intends opening her new hall the first week of February with a first-class entertainment.

The Montreal papers announce that Rev. Father Kelly has been appointed parish priest of Huntingdon.

The nominations for mayor and councillors of the town of Valleyfield take place to-day, and polling, if required, on the 25th.

Tobogganers! Keep your feet warm by wearing a pair of A. Fortune's celebrated moccasins.

A musical and literary entertainment will be given on Monday the 8th February, in aid of repairs to Parsonage of St John's Church, Huntingdon.

The annual missionary meeting of the Second Presbyterian Church was held on Tuesday evening. Considering the weather, it was quite a success.

Great bargains to be had at A. Fortune's general boot and shoe store.

A grand masquerade will be held at the Ormstown skating rink on Wednesday evening next, Jan. 27th. The rink is very popular, and there will doubtless be a large attendance.

We beg to call attention to the advertisement of Wm. Anderson in this issue, announcing his farm for sale. Mr. Anderson will sell his stock as well, among them he has some very fine horses.

In the suit Saunders vs. Wm. Sangster, entered August last, judgment was rendered in the Superior Court. Montreal, last Nov. in favor of Mr. Saunders for $5,000.

Andrew Fortune has just received a consignment of moccasins of the best style and quality.

The 4th and 5th of February are the dates fixed for the curling competition for the silver tankard presented by D. L. Lockerby, Esq., of Montreal. The competition takes place at Ormstown.

C. Langlois has sold his hotel property and business at Beauharnois to Atelier Marchand for $8,000. Mr. Langlois, we understand, intends going to Valleyfield, where he will resume the hotel business.

On the morning of the 19th inst., there was stolen from the premises of Louis Pollica, township of Hinchinbrooke, a bay mare, cutter, harness and robes. Up to going to press no tidings of the stolen property has been heard.

Custom work a specialty at A. Fortune's, sign of the golden boot.

Mr. W. S. Maclaren has been appointed enquete commissioner by the Superior Court to hear the following cases: McNarland vs. Reed, Long vs. Watson, and Belair vs. Masson. The hearing will take place in the court house on the 9th February.

The Ormstown *Courier* reports the formation of a curling club in that sportive community. We supposed they had a club there long ago, with their curling rink, curling dinners and so on. Huntingdon might well follow suit. Lots of good curlers here—of the gentler sex.

Go to A. Fortune's if you want good calf mitts at low rates.

Mr. Robert Ness, of Howick, has sold his prize winner and medalist stallion (Montgomery) to Thomas Good, Esq., of Ottawa, for the high price of $3,000. He was shipped by the C. A. R. R. for Ottawa on Monday last. This is the highest figure ever paid for a stallion in this province.

A. Fortune makes a specialty of fine boots and shoes.

Vick's Floral Guide for 1886, the pioneer seed annual of America, comes to us this year a real gem, not a dry list of hard botanical names, but over thirty pages of reading matter, among which are articles on Roses, House Plants, Cheap Greenhouse, Onion Culture, Mushrooms, Manures, Young Gardeners, and very interesting reading, followed by about 150 pages containing illustrations, descriptions and prices of seemingly everything the heart could desire in the line of seeds, plants, bulbs, potatoes, &c. It is a mystery how this firm can afford to publish, and really give away, this beautiful work of nearly 200 pages of finest paper, with hundreds of illustrations and two fine colored plates, all enclosed in an elegant cover. Any one desiring goods in this line cannot do better than send 10 cts. for the Floral Guide, to James Vick, Seedsman, Rochester, N. Y. Deduct the 10 cents from first order sent for seeds.

Two interesting "letters to the editor" will be found on the third page of this issue.

The members of the Larne Fishing Club, Montreal, held their annual dinner at Prejent's Hotel, Ormstown, last evening. Among those present were the following members of the Club: Messrs. Wm. Wilson, president; W. S. Walker, vice-president; Jos Usherwood, treasurer; P. A. Crosby, hon. sec.; James Strachan, T. J. Howard, Henry Dunne, George Weldon, C. Greaves, Z. Auerback, C. S. Reinhardt, Capt. D. Stevenson, Geo. Wait, Wm. Byrd, Jas. Symonds, and a number of others. After doing ample justice to the very excellent menu provided by mine host Prejent, speech, song and sentiment were indulged in, showing in a remarkable degree how the disciples of Izaak Walton can enjoy themselves when the opportunity offers. That all spent a most agreeable evening, it is unnecessary to state. Any fish stories? Well, we prefer not repeating them, lest we should knock our readers flat as a flounder—or as Ko-Ko in the Mikado, 'Nuf sed.

Dundee.

A trotting race for purse of $25 came off at the new driving park circular course, on Saturday the 16th inst. The track was in splendid condition and there was a very large attendance of spectators who enjoyed the sport greatly. There were five entries, viz: Rod Russell's B. Mare, Tom Mayhew's B. Mare, Peter Benedict's Indian Girl (Cornwall Island), Stephen Tyo's Lady Perkins and Alex. Tyo's D. B. The following was the result of the race.

Benedict's Indian Girl	4	4	1	1	4	1
Russel's B. Mare	1	2	5	2	2	4
S. Tyo's Lady Perkins	2	3	2	4	1	2
Mayhew's B. Mare	3	1	3	3	3	3
A. Tyo's D. B.	5	5	4	6		

The excitement of a race is not in the fast time made but in the closeness of the contest, which was the case in this race. Indian Girl took first and there is a dispute about who has a right to second, Russel's B. Mare or Lady Perkins. [We have no hesitation in saying that Lady Perkins is entitled to second money. One 1st, three 2nd, a 3rd and a 4th, is a better score than one 1st, three 2nd, a 4th and a 5th. Anybody can see that.—Ed.]

Across the Lines and the Lake.

The new roller rink at Lancaster is to be opened this (Thursday) evening with great eclat.

A fatal case of small pox is reported from Bombay, N.Y. The seven months old child of John L. Barry was the victim.

Angus McDonald has returned to Cornwall from Mineral Park, Arizona, after an absence of five years.

John S. Gillett, of Malone, attempted to commit suicide last week by taking morphine.

Frank T. Heath, formerly proprietor of the Malone *Palladium*, died at his residence in Malone on the 7th instant, of paralysis.

The citizens of Cornwall have presented to Dr. Hamilton a handsome silver tea set valued at $150 as a mark of esteem for his valuable services during the recent small pox outbreak in that town.

Three hundred pounds of giant powder exploded in a powder house at Lyon Mountain, Jan. 6th, while the workmen were at dinner. The cause is unknown. The shock was terrific, being felt at Chateaugay, a distance of 18 miles.

The *Record* says: William Aubry, of Malone, has joined the "army" in Canada, with money entrusted to his charge.

Last Thursday evening some unknown villain attempted to outrage a respectable woman in the streets of Cornwall. Her cries brought assistance, but the villain escaped.

The Italian under arrest for murderous assault at Stratford, Ont., was supposed to be Petro Richio, who recently murdered a fellow laborer at Dickinson's Landing, near Cornwall. A person was sent from the Landing to identify him, but failed.

R. W. Macfarlne, editor and proprietor of the Cornwall *Reporter*, died at Cornwall on the 14th instant, at the age of 41 years. Mr. Macfarlane established the *Reporter* about ten years ago. For several years previous to his death he was treasurer of the town of Cornwall. He was married in 1866 to Isabella Mowat, daughter of the late Anthony Phillip, of Vankleek Hill.

The Franklin County Agricultural Association have elected the following officers: President, John B. Hays, Malone; vice-president, David A. Rich, Bangor; Secretary, N. W. Porter, Malone; Treasurer, S. S. Willard, Malone; Directors,—Frank White and H. D. Thompson, Malone; R. W. Anderson, Chateaugay. It was resolved to forbid the operation of games of chance on the fair grounds during the fair, and the directors were requested to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors at the same time.

Says the Cornwall *Reporter*: Too much fire-water being indulged in, one of Mr. Duff's boarders came near adding another murder to the list of those committed at the Landing, by cutting the muscles of a Swede, a man weighing over two hundred pounds, with a razor. Dr. Geo. Wagner was called in, and the unfortunate victim was just saved in time from bleeding to death. The cowardly rascal who committed the crime made good his escape, and has not been heard of since.

The *Farmer* says the recent thaw and relapse to extreme cold weather filled the Salmon river, which flows throw Malone, with anchor ice and fluds of water. The anchor ice lodged in the river bed near the Wead Paper mills, so damming the river that the water rose rapidly, and setting back over the banks flooded the houses on the west side so that that they had to be abandoned. Twelve families were driven from their homes during the fury of the storm. A daughter of one of the sufferers was sick with the measels and was obliged to remain in the house until Monday morning and was 24 hours without food, it being impossible for help to get to her. The water was near the chamber floor in the house.

Municipal Elections.

HEMMINGFORD VILLAGE.—Joseph Leatham re-elected; John F. Scriver elected to replace J. Dunlap; both by acclamation.

HEMMINGFORD TOWNSHIP.—Wm. Keddy re-elected; Wm. J. Robson elected to replace Martin Beattie; both by acclamation.

Railway Matters.

A representative of the ADVOCATE had an interview with Judge Foster this week. On the subject of the present train arrangements on the M. & C. J. Railway, the Judge expressed himself as very much regretting the necessity for removing the mixed train three days a week.

"In the first place," he said, "the Company were going to put on a mixed train only, but I strongly objected, and the passenger and freight trains were run separately. Of course it is very hard for the company to have to cut down their business to three days a week; but they had to do it for want of traffic. No one can expect the company to run the train daily at a dead loss, when they can save expenses by curtailing the number of trips, and still give the people of the Chateauguay valley better shipping accommodation than they could possibly have had without a railway."

"But what about the agreement, Judge?" queried our representative. "Wasn't it agreed when bonuses were granted along the line that a passenger train and a freight train would be run each way daily?"

"No, sir; it was not. The agreement was to run a passenger train and give freight accommodation. The passenger service, I am sure you will agree, could hardly be improved upon; and that the freight service should have to be curtailed is of far more serious import to the company than to the people."

"How long do you expect the present arrangement to last?"

"For some months yet. Till spring anyway; unless there is a vast improvement in the traffic. But I'll tell you what, sir; if you people will only have patience till we complete our contemplated extensions and connections, which I hope will be by this time next year, we will give you half-a-dozen opportunities a day of going to the city and coming out."

"Oh, Judge!"

"Well, you mark my words."

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

From our own Correspondent.

FIRE AND FLOOD—A CHANGE OF TEMPERATURE—BACK FROM THE HOLIDAYS.

MONTREAL, Jan. 12.

We had hoped that the new year just opened would prove an auspicious one for our city, but evil haunts us still. Fire and water, so useful in their proper sphere, become fearful fiends when they pass beyond human control. There is however, one department of the city service of which Montreal may well be proud and that is the fire department. Our firemen, too often ill rewarded for their invaluable services, are to say the least an efficient lot of men. This may be due in some measure to the fact that they are seldom without an opportunity to practise. It is remarkable the number of fires we have had since the new year, hardly a day passes without one or more alarms. The fiend that consumed over $180,000 worth of property in December, prohibited divine service in St James Street Church on Sabbath last while it made away with $25,000 worth of property in the rear, in spite of the efforts of our brave firemen who suffered much on account of the inclemency of the weather. Their clothing was frozen stiff; they became a mass of moving ice; and yet they fought on without flinching until the flames were subdued, which was not accomplished until the building in which the fire originated had been gutted.

But the damage done by the fire cannot be compared to that caused by the present flood. A spring flood is bad enough, but to have your house flooded when the thermometer stands 10 degrees below zero must be many times worse. The present flood appears to have been caused by the large blocks of ice which came down from Lake St. Louis during the recent thaw, grounding on the shallows below the rapids; this becoming cemented together by the intense frost of the last few days, formed an immense dam, and the consequences are that to-day all the lower portion of the city is one field of ice. The water has poured into the basements filling them up, and in some cases is over the first floors. With the intensely cold weather that prevails the result is terrible. The great manufactories that line the canal are closed in consequence of back water, and some 1500 men are thus thrown out of employment; and when we consider that these live chiefly in the flooded districts and depend upon their daily earnings for their livelihood, we can picture the result. Should the present cold spell continue the water will become a solid mass of ice, and although the flood subsides the ice will still remain. Besides there are many cellars flooded where there are no signs of water on the streets; this of course is owing to the water forcing its way up through the sewer pipes.

The sudden fall in temperature has been severely felt, particularly throughout the flooded districts, and this morning more than one resident of Griffintown arose to find their lower storeys carpeted with ice.

Those of our citizens who have been absent during the holidays have returned to us. The schools and colleges are again in full blast, and business in general has returned to its accustomed channel. The usual season of action is felt in the dry goods trade and our merchants are busy stock taking. The present season promises to be a rather quiet one. Small pox still slumbers here and there, and has been claiming an average of a victim per day for some time. Many of Montreal's best people have gone south during the present month, to spend the winter amid the orange groves of Florida. Indeed Florida is becoming more and more every year the fashionable winter resort for Canadians, and this winter a larger proportion than ever of Montrealers are disporting themselves in that quarter.

"CHARLEY."

[The above was received too late for insertion last week.—ED.]

MONTREAL Jan. 19.

GONE UP IN SMOKE—A RISE IN INSURANCE—THE GREAT LIBEL CASE—THE FLOODS PREVAIL.

Misfortunes never come singly is an old saying, and a true one. Our fire record for the past week has been a very heavy one. In round figures it is computed that $530,000 worth of property has gone up in smoke during the week. We have been visited of late with a continual succession of very destructive fires. But the fire of last Tuesday evening capped the climax when that fine block of buildings generally called the Grey Nuns Building was completely destroyed involving a loss of some $500,000. This was followed on Saturday by the mills of the Henderson Lumber Co valued at $30,000. The insurance companies are raving, and an immediate rise in risks is anticipated. But it was not the fault of our firemen. They worked like Trojans, but the weather was excessively cold and the men suffered severely.

There is considerable excitement in political and legal circles over the result of the suit of the Hon. R. Laflamme, Minister of Justice under Mackenzie, v. the *Mail* for libel, arising out of an article published in the *Mail* regarding that dastardly act notorious as *le Coup de St. Ann* in connection with Mr Laflamme's election as member for Jacques Cartier in 1878. It will be remembered how the over zealous admirers of the Hon. gentleman overdone the thing and stuffed twice as many ballots in the box as there were electors in the division, and how the fraud was discovered and the parties punished. In December last the *Mail* published an article connecting the name of the ex-Minister with this fraud, hence the action. Defendant put in a plea of justification, in which rather serious charges were made against the character of the plaintiff, whereupon plaintiff made an incidental demand for further damages alleging that he was libelled by the plea. The counsel for the defence placed the ex-Minister in the box and attempted to question him about his private life, but the liberal ex-Minister, the great promoter of the Riel agitation, at once sought shelter in a legal objection, which, for some reason known to the powers that be, was sustained by the court, consequently this attempted expose of his character was defeated. The court was packed when the jury entered to render their verdict, as the foreman arose, a dead silence prevailed, but when he declared that they had found a verdict for $10,000 in favor of plaintiff, I venture to say every man present was taken by surprise, $6,000 as damages for the article itself and $4,000 additional on account of the alleged libelous nature of defendant's plea. The verdict was received with very different feelings. Even Mr. Laflamme's most sanguine friends did not expect half as much. A certain portion of the Bar, who have been prominent in connection with the *parti National*, were jubilant, while others thought the sum most excessive. It is to say the least quite a new departure to award such extravagant damages on account of a libel contained in a plea.

The flood still continues with us to a limited extent, as a result the streets in the lower portions of the city are fields of ice, and the poorer classes in the flooded districts are suffering severely. But the present disaster may yet prove a blessing in disguise, as on account of its severity the attention of the authorities has been called to the fact that these periodical floods must be stopped if possible, and I have no doubt but that the summer will see the adoption of something like the Shearer scheme which it is expected will put an end to them for all time to come.

"CHARLEY."

Great Annual Clearing Sale.

WILLIAM THIRD & CO.,

BEG to announce that they have now commenced their GREAT ANNUAL CLEARING SALE

At and Under Cost

In order to make room for their new Spring and Summer Importations.

The Reduced Price List will be given in a Future Advertisement.

William Third & Co.

Huntingdon, 21st January, 1886.

P.S.—Call and inspect our Fancy Sleigh Robes, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fur Caps, Ladies' Shawls and Mantles, Men's and Boy's Under Coats and Over Coats, Pants and Vests, Undershirts and Underpants, Boots and Shoes, Moccasins, Overshoes and Rubbers of every description. Also General Dry Goods, such as Tweeds, Flannels, Blankets, Dress Goods, Ticking, Shirting, Ducking, Winceys, Prints, Piano and Table Covers, &c., &c.

Also Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Hardware, Herrings, Mackerel, Finnan Haddies, &c. and ... will be sure to satisfy.

W. T. & Co.

FOR THE FARMER.

Sod is an excellent protection to an orchard in winter, and should not be plowed under in the fall unless through necessity. When plowed in the fall a coating of manure, which has been well decomposed should be applied as mulch.

A few years ago grain growing was the main reliance of the Ohio farmers, but they are gradually drifting into dairying, experience having convinced them that it is much more profitable than grain growing.

In testing goats for milking purposes a London society found the best to be a kind known as the Maltese. They gave from three to four quarts of milk per day, and were able to subsist on the scantiest of herbage.

Sheep husbandry is steadily declining in France, the present number of sheep and lambs being less by 11,000,000. Mutton is imported from Germany, Algeria and Eastern Europe, and sells 20 per cent. higher than beef.

A strange and fatal disease has broken out among the milch cows in Evansville, Ind., and vicinity. The animals are first affected in the eyes and become entirely blind. The disease continues until the eyes are entirely eaten out. It then eats on until it results fatally by going to the brain.

DURABLE FENCE POSTS.

The oldest fence the writer has seen, is a chestnut post and rail fence on a farm in Pennsylvania, which was built more than fifty years ago. It was set in the following manner: The holes were dug larger than is now usual, and with the old-fashioned spade or shovel; the posts were of good size, and the holes were filled with stones, lightly rammed down. No earth was put in, and the bottom of the post was consequently dry and exposed to a circulation of air. Large stones were laid on the top, which served to turn the rain from the hole. The posts and rails have been whitewashed with lime at intervals, and this has prevented the growth of moss and helped to preserve the timber. The fence has never been disturbed by frost, but remains upright.

DOES FARMING PAY?

As far as making a fortune is concerned farming is a slow way to accumulate money. But there are other paying qualities in the farm that are taken into account [illegible]. The greed for money [illegible] is fast unsettling the [illegible], and erroneously solving the problem of life. Instead of being satisfied, contented and happy with a good comfortable home we are thinking of nothing else but riches, and sacrifice what might be a comfortable and happy life by scrambling one over another in an eager and everlasting struggle for the "almighty dollar," or the dollar which, I am sorry to say, is the Almighty. We do not ever measure the paying qualities of a home except by the dollar standard. Does any farmer or any one else, ever realize what a fearful condition of things this money making mania is producing? Judging by the past what the future will bring, we can see how fast the distance between wealth and poverty is increasing, and imagine what twenty-five years will bring in the form of a few men of wealth with their thousand millions controlling nations. Now a very large majority of the people are working for these very men, for nothing but food and raiment, for the imperfect laws of nature will admit of no equality in the faculties of men, and there will always be those whose "dish" will be right side up to catch the porridge that other men will spill, and do what you will the profit on the labor of the many will always go into the hands of the few, as long as money making is the prime object of life. Now this can be remedied only in one way, and that is to substitute the art of obtaining the most happiness out of life for the art of making money. This would in time kill out the great curse of selfishness, which is the natural result of money making, and leave man a social and happy being, prepared to enjoy life in making others happy as well as himself. The best fortune in existence is a good productive farm, arranged and managed to produce a full amount of comfort, happiness and pleasure, without excessive labor. And the family that owns it, with everything on needed, and paid for, and that can abandon the idea of getting rich, can get more pay out of it in this life in the form of happiness than can be obtained in this or in any other way.

News Items.

The Ontario Legislature opens on the 28th instant.

Chicago socialists are organizing for an early armed rising.

The Earl of Carnarvan, vice-roy of Ireland, has resigned.

Greece refused to disarm at the request of Europe.

The treaty of peace between France and Madagascar has been ratified.

The British Parliament opened on the 15th. Bradlaugh took the oath without any trouble.

All the space allotted to Canada at the coming Indian and colonial exhibition has been taken up.

Prince Bismark declares that he will neither annex Samoa nor interfere with its government.

There is a growing feeling in the western states in favor of the renewal of the fisheries treaty with Canada.

A disastrous cyclone lasting twenty minutes passed over the midland counties of England last week.

Two girls were smothered to death at Brockville, Ont., last week, by gas escaping from a coal stove.

The Princess of Wales has almost recovered from her recent illness. It was a serious attack of diphtheria.

The popular vote has decided that St. Jean Baptiste Village shall be annexed to the city of Montreal.

Belfast merchants, manufacturers, bankers and other business men, have held a meeting and strongly denounced home rule.

The Irish Exchequer Bench has ruled that the National League is not illegal, as it exists without secrecy in every county in Ireland.

Up to this time the Militia Department have authorized the payment of a fraction over $400,000 on the expenses of the North-West rebellion.

Farmers in Wales are demanding a permanent reduction of 25 per cent. in rents, fixity of tenure and compensation for making improvements on their holdings.

At the civil assizes, Toronto, Saturday afternoon, the jury in the libel suit of Warden Massie against the *Irish Canadian*, brought in a verdict of $5000 in favor of plaintiff.

It is probable that the remainder of A and B batteries of Canadian Artillery will shortly be sent to the Northwest, in view of the reported uneasiness among the Indian tribes.

L'Union Ouvrier is the name of a new publication announcing itself as the organ of labor in the Province of Quebec. It is published at Montreal.

A Paris despatch says:—President Greevy has signed a decree granting an amnesty to persons convicted of political offenses since 1870 and reducing the sentence of many offenders against the common law.

A fishing schooner belonging to Gloucester, Mass., and manned by a Canadian crew has been lost at sea. She sailed December 20th, and has not been heard of since Christmas Day.

Very Rev. Daniel McDonald, D. D., familiarly known as "Father Dan," one of the oldest and most revered priests of the Maritime Provinces, and a scholarly divine, died at Prince Edward Island last week, at the age of 63.

It is reported great distress prevails among the Indians and half breeds at Batoche. Lieut.-Gov. Dewdney has been instructed from Ottawa to send them immediate relief, and to report daily as to what action is taken by him in that direction.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co's account for transportation services during the Northwest rebellion amounts to over $600,000. The amount will be placed to the company's credit in connection with the loan of $30,000,000 granted last session.

The United States customs authorities have, it is understood, taken steps to compel all known customers in the United States of the Montreal tailors and furriers, whom they contend have recently evaded customs duties, to pay up for duties on all the furs and suits of clothes they have purchased.

At Fort Wayne, Ind., last week, the boiler in the basement of St. Mary's Catholic Church exploded, wrecking the church and killing the janitor, whose body was horribly mangled. A little girl who was passing on the street at the time was killed by one of the doors falling on her. The building was valued at $85,000.

SHOP REMEDIES.

DIVING INSTRUCTION IN "FIRST AID TO THE INJURED."

Every Shop Should Have Its Remedies for Accidents—Chances of Injury from Machinery—Ready Appliances for Accidents.

[Scientific American.]

A series of lectures by resident physicians and surgeons is being delivered in an eastern city with the object of giving instruction in "first aid to the injured," including accidents by scalding, burning, cutting, bruising, loss of members, and other accidents. The project of instruction comprehends, for its pupils, members of the police force, nurses, drivers of vehicles, superintendents and foremen of machinery establishments, and the public generally. There is a large amount of common sense knowledge, involving some appreciation of the facts of human bodily structure, that is generally accorded to the medical profession, but which should be the common property of all. It is this sort of knowledge that this movement is intended to impart. There can be no doubt that lives have been lost for want of prompt remedies in extreme contingencies, as in suffocation by drowning, asphyxiation in foul air, and syncope in [illegible]. In most cases the spectators are willing, and even anxious, to aid, but have not the requisite knowledge to make their aid useful.

Probably no occupation—saving that of the railroad engineer and fireman—is so liable to serious accidents as that of the machinist, and every shop ought to have its remedies for accidents, and if such instruction as is being given in Hartford, Conn., this winter is available, some authorized men, foremen, bosses, contractors, and ready men should be sent to the lectures, or they should be given elsewhere. The chances of injury in a shop where machinery is used are greater than the opportunities of immunity from injury. Machinery has no conscience, no compassion, no consideration, the victim of its clutches is a victim without hope of redemption. If the shop or factory is provided with measurably safe appliances, there is still left the possible contingencies of personal injury, for belts, and pulleys, and connecting gear wheels with shearing, tearing cogs, cannot always be covered against ignorant meddling or unconscious contact.

There should be kept in every shop some ready appliances for accidents, when preventives against accidents are not sufficient. Most shops have their own local remedies, better at home than elsewhere, and generally favorably regarded where tested. So it would be improper to advertise any one remedy as better than another. But there are general remedies, of which there can be no question. A tincture of arnica is known, the world over, as a remedy for bruises, burns, scalds, and fresh wounds, as an external application; so is the salve of diachylum used in all portions of the country. There is also a common sticking plaster that may be bought in sheets or rolls, which is very useful in cuts and bruises. This is not the "court plaster" in common toilet use, but a solid basic linen, with a healing spread on it, that may be obtained at any apothecary's shop. Many ghastly wounds that would leave, in healing, livid and offensive scars are reduced and made merely trifling in character by timely application of adhesive plaster. There should be, in every shop and manufactory, some ready means of prompt attention to wounds, and men should be designated to attend to the arrival of the surgeon. There are plenty of such men in our shops amply competent for the occasion if selected for the work.

Inferior Forms of Quinine.

[New York Telegram.]

Quinine, the most active preparation of Peruvian bark, is just now the principal subject of investigation by Professor Waller, chemist of the board of health. This drug has several alkaloids, none of which are so direct in their effect, and all are much cheaper than the pure quinine. These alkaloids are sulphate of cinchonidia, sulphate of cinchona, and sulphate of quinidia. These inferior forms of quinine, it is claimed by many [illegible], are substituted by unscrupulous [illegible] where quinine is prescribed [illegible] very bad [illegible] ten grains of quinine and [illegible] grains of cinchonidia [illegible] in reality only eight grains of quinine, which would fail to produce the desired result. With the other alkaloids the percentage of difference is much greater.

Hospital quinine is also spoken of as not being pure. It is said to be a combination of all the alkaloids, and has a yellow tinge, where the pure article is of a very whiteness. The lately discovered adulteration of quinine with [illegible] milk caused many of the druggists to open their eyes in astonishment as the difference in their weight and appearance of the two is so great as to be immediately perceptible when placed on the scales. The feeling, too, shows a vast difference, the sugar being like a coarse flour, while the quinine feels more like soft wool. Again, one is easily soluble, while the other is soluble only in an acid. Neither are adulteration of this kind is denounced as a crime.

Erroneous Generalization.

'Proverb and Lore do.'

The reader will remember the old story of the Chinese traveler in England. In these days, not so long since, when the pleasant shores and banks of the Thames were lined by watermen, our Chinese traveler was hauled by one of these ancient worthies who had a wooden leg. It was a fact, and it struck him; the stranger saw that the wooden leg was used to stand in the water, while the other was kept high and dry. The economy of this fact struck him very much, he saw in it strong evidence of design, and he wrote home that "in England one legged men were kept for watermen, to the saving of all injury resulting to health, shoes or stockings from standing in water." The fact was correct the inference or generalization was ludicrously wrong.

A Gypsy Superstition.

[Chicago Herald.]

Gypsies are particularly superstitious regarding portraits, and it is a rarity to find the photograph of a true Bohemian decorating any art gallery or store window. They consider it most unlucky to be photographed, and will only submit to have their profiles taken in consideration of receiving, without asking for it, an old shoestring with which they can bind the spirit of ill luck certain to pursue the person whose likeness has been reproduced.

Baltimore's Terrapins.

[Chicago Times.]

In preparing the rich dish of terrapin Baltimoreans take the live terrapins and let them swim about in cold water until they are perfectly clean. The terrapins are then plunged into boiling water and boiled until the shells are loosened. They are taken out of water and removed from the shells, when they are stewed with a mixture of hard boiled eggs, cream, butter, Madeira wine, flour, salt, and other condiments.

Killing the Hen for the Golden Egg.

[Alta California.]

The Nevada gold-seekers have discovered a new use for fowls. It is a common sight there to see men and women carrying a hen under one arm and a basket of chickens under the other. When they reach their destination the hens are picketed, and, being already hungry, begin to scratch and eat. After three or four days' hours' toil they are killed and their craws examined for gold. As much as $8 has been found in one craw.

Posture While Reading.

[Dr. Dudley S. Reynolds.]

The eyes can properly be used only when the body is in erect position. When we stoop the face is flushed and the eye bloodshot. Thus reading in a recumbent posture is ruinous to the eyesight. An object should be held fourteen inches from the eye for properly focalizing it. We should never look at the sun, better look at the moon, notwithstanding it has a sentimentalizing effect.

Reducing the Quantity.

[Chicago Ti[illegible]]

A writer in one of the English technical papers explains how coal [illegible] is the [illegible] and how care can reduce [illegible] would draw the existing fire to the front of a grate and place the coals behind [illegible] the fire in the front would burn [illegible] rapidly warm the air above, and so prepare the rising gases for combustion. The [illegible] as the gases from [illegible] coals at the back rise much more slowly than when [illegible] upon the [illegible] air partly warmed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A GIFT. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you *free* a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making *more money* at once, than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

CASKETS & COFFINS

Always on hand, a fine assortment of Caskets and Coffins in all sizes.

BURIAL ROBES, PLATES, Etc., Always on hand.

Orders filled at all hours, and prices moderate.

N. B.—Purchasers can have the use of Hearse free.

20—tf D. SHANKS.

For Sale or to Let AT KENSINGTON,

The store lately occupied by L. Bergevin, together with dwelling house and good barns and stables attached, and half an acre of ground. Terms easy. For particulars apply to

JOHN D. LEARY, Beauharnois, Que.

28tf

C. PREVOST

POWERSCOURT

Has on hand a large stock of

SHINGLES, at $2 per M.

HEMLOCK LUMBER, 12 ft., $8 per M.

do 14 to 20 ft., $10 per M

do 20 to 30 ft., $12 per M.

ALSO

Lumber and Wood of all kinds at reasonable prices. 18-yr

Andrew Gilmore

HUNTINGDON, QUE.

AGENT FOR

BUCHANAN'S IMPROVED DOUBLE-ACTING

PITCHING MACHINE.

The best combination Fork and Carrier in the world.

The only machine that will unload on both sides of the barn without having to climb to the top of the barn to change it around on the track.

Hundreds now in use, and not one of them that is not giving the best results.

Awarded first prize wherever exhibited for competition.

We guarantee every Double-Acting Pitching Machine sold by us to do first-class work when properly put up, and if it fails to do so it will be taken back and the money refunded after a fair trial by us.

A full warranty given with each machine.

Farmers are advised not to purchase before seeing this machine.

ALSO agent for the celebrated

KNITTING MACHINES

OF

CREELMAN BROS, GEORGETOWN, ONT.

Huntingdon, 2nd Dec., 1885. 47.

BARRE & CO.

DEALERS IN

Canadian Wines,

186 & 188 FORTIFICATION LANE,

(Dawes' old vaults, basement of Northeimer's Hall.)

MONTREAL. 3lyr

A Pretty Woman's Secret.

Fear of discovery, when she resorts to false hair and dyes, is a source of constant anxiety to her. The very persons from whom she most desires to hide the waning of her charms are the ones most likely to make the discovery. But there is no reason why she should not retain and regain all the beauty of hair that was her pride in youth. Let her use AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and, not only will her hair cease to fall out, but a new growth will appear where the scalp has been denuded; and locks that are turning gray, or have actually grown white, will return to their pristine freshness and brilliancy of color. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR cures

Hereditary Baldness.

GEORGE MAYER, *Flatonia, Texas*, was bald at 23 years of age, as his ancestors had been for several generations. One bottle of HAIR VIGOR started a growth of soft, downy hair all over his scalp, which soon became thick, long, and vigorous.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

is *not a dye*, but, by healthful stimulation of the roots and color glands, speedily restores to its original color hair that is

Turning Gray.

MRS. CATHERINE DEAMER, *Point of Rocks, Md.*, had her hair suddenly blanched by fright, during the late civil war. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR restored it to its natural color, and made it softer, glossier, and more abundant than it had been before.

Scalp Diseases

Which cause dryness, brittleness, and falling of the hair, dandruff, itching, and annoying sores, are all quickly cured by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. HENRY [illegible] LLOYD, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, of intolerable Itching of the Scalp; J. N. CARTER, Jr., *Occoquan, Va.*, of Scald Head; Mrs. D. V. S. LOVELACE, *Lovelaceville, Ky.*, of Tetter Sores; Miss BESSIE H. BEDLOE, *Burlington, Vt.*, of Scalp Disease and Dandruff. Torpidity of the roots of the hair, which, if neglected, may result in incurable baldness, is readily cured by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. As

A Toilet Luxury

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR has no equal. It is colorless, cleanly, delightfully perfumed, and has the effect of making the hair soft, pliant, and glossy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

Huntingdon County BANK.

(NOT INCORPORATED)

Open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Interest allowed on deposits, and notes discounted.

Cheques issued to depositors at half rates.

AND. SOMERVILLE, Manager

E. S. ELSWORTH, Cashier.

Huntingdon, Oct. 18th, 1881. 3-151

THE SUN

Life Assurance Company

OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL.

THOMAS WORKMAN, Esq., President.

R. MACAULAY, Esq., Managing Director

G. WILKINS, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer

Assets, $1,300,000.

Surplus to Policyholders, $525,000.

ASSURE IN THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

WHY? BECAUSE

1. The SUN is a Home Company, investing all its funds in Canada, and has thus a special claim on Canadian Assurors.

2.—It is a strong and progressive Company with large and well invested assets.

3. Its rates are low and its profits to Policy-holders large and equitably divided.

4. The SUN alone issues an absolutely Unconditional Life Policy. Great care is taken in the selection of risks, but when a Policy is once issued, the money is paid on simple proof of the death of the Assured, no matter how, or when, or where. The only condition is the payment of premium.

5. The SUN has not one contested or disputed claim on its books.

J. C. BRUCE, Agent,

42y *HUNTINGDON.*

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

Insuring only Farm and Isolated Property

PRESIDENT—Wm. H. Walker, Esq.

Vice-President—John Symons, Esq.

Directors—Wm. Carruthers, John Perns, Donald McNaughton, Andrew Oliver, John White and John Younie

Secretary and Treasurer—Andrew Somerville, Huntingdon.

Agents—[illegible]

[illegible]

N.B. Parties wishing to insure their property, are requested to apply to the agents or Secretary.

NOW IS THE TIME TO INSURE.

THE Directors of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the County of Beauharnois, hereby give notice that, according to law, they can insure property upon the Cash principle; so that persons who prefer to make one payment when they insure, can do so, instead of signing a note, and running the risk of paying assessments.

The Cash rate will be the same as charged by a first-class stock insurance company.

ANDREW SOMERVILLE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of the Corporation of the Township of Hinchinbrook, from the 30th day of December, 1884, (the date of last audit) up to the 29th December, 1885.

To the following amounts received on obligations outstanding at the date of last audit and from other sources, to wit:

Received from Meredith Johnston for use of hall	$ 2 00
On obligation 10,674	200 00
Withdrawn from Postoffice Savings' Bank	300 00
Amount of interest received on obligations since date of last audit	258 00
Cash in hands of Sec.-Treasr. at date of last audit	821 15
	$1581 15
Amount due Sec.-Treasr. to balance at date	00 04
	$1650 70

EXPENDITURE.

By the following amounts paid since last audit:

Paid David Robertson, plank for Walker bridge	$ 7 25
Joseph Sean, erecting Murphy bridge, in full	55 00
Joseph H. Rowan, overcharge on mortgage	1 50
Archd. McLean, superintending Murphy bridge	3 00
Robert Sellar, publishing Financial Statement, &c	0 40
H. D. Somerville, publishing Financial Statement	8 50
Andrew Somerville, insurance on Town Hall	10 60
John Fee, repairing fence on lot 27, 5th range	5 45
James Purse, plank for culverts, District No. 24	0 20
Matthew Wall, as aid	8 00
Catherine Rennie, as aid	22 00
Steele & Henderson, plow points, &c	2 75
David Robertson, spikes and nails for Walker bridge	3 80
A. McEachern, collector of jury fund	12 00
Hammers for District No. 24	3 70
John Elder, lumber for temporary bridge	11 30
Wm Goodfellow, lumber for culverts, &c	18 48
Robert Law, planks, stringer, &c. for Dist. No. 26	4 48
Peter McArthur, plank for culverts	5 65
A Mayo, removing R. Leggatt to Durham	2 00
R. Sellar, road labor lists	1 20
R. Hyndman, first half of county rate	100 00
Thomas Wilson, cedar and lumber for culverts	4 80
Matthew Wall, as aid	0 00
J. Murphy, damage done to waggon	1 00
George Anderson, repairing road between Athelstan and Huntingdon	38 62
Thomas Lavery repairing McCurry bridge	5 54
James Purse handles and wedges for hammers	2 50
Robert Lawe repairing Walsh bridge	12 53
Matthew Watt as aid	0 00
A Gervais for cleaning town hall	2 00
Matthew Wall aid up to 1st Jan. 1886	4 00
A Montgomery aid to Mrs Gwynn	9 00
Wilson & McGinnis aid to Pierre Masson	60 00
R Hyndman balance county rate and for plan, specification and snowing Percy bridge	8 55
R Sellar advertising Board of Health	2 50
John H Rodgers attorney for D Boyd, corporation for Athelstan road	28 00
Wm S Maclaren for getting repairs done on bridge at show grounds	9 70
George Anderson repairs on road Athelstan to Huntingdon	7 50
Catharine Rennie aid to 1st Jan. 1886	15 00
A Gervais for repairing windows town hall	1 50
Boyd & Co for plow points and steel	1 30
John Hordman wood for town hall	1 50
A Hordman secy-treas clarkship 1884 and 1885 at election of councillors	2 00
A Hordman making juror's roll	4 00
A Hordman secy-treas salary	100 00
Stationery and postage	5 00
Auditors	4 00
Amount of promissory notes in hands of sec-treas in favor of Corporation	1000 00
	$1650 70

ASSETS.

Amount due on obligations held by the corporation under No. 12002	$1000 00
" " 10674	400 00
" " 10675	250 00
" " 10080	1500 00
" " 10633	000 00
Amount of interest due on above 15th Nov. 1885	255 45
Amount in post-office saving's bank	700 00
Amount of promissory notes	1000 00
" " arrears (worthless)	[illegible] 25
Total assets at date	$5709 70

LIABILITIES.

Due at date as per detailed statement	$ 74 65

We, the undersigned auditors, do hereby certify under our oath of office, that having this day examined the books and accounts of the Corporation of the Township of Hinchinbrooke, kept by and in the hands of Arthur Hordman, Secretary-Treasurer, and having compared the same with vouchers, do submit the foregoing as a correct statement of the same.

Dated this 28th day of December, 1885.

P. C. McGINNIS, } Auditors.
ROBT. MIDDLEMISS. }

Dr. Harvey's Southern Red Pine for coughs and colds is prepared with great care; children can use it without any danger. Sold by all druggists and merchants. Price 25cts per bottle.

POISON IN KISSING.

A Physician's Views As Presented at a Medical Meeting.

[Utica (N. Y.) Letter.]

Lives are daily sacrificed and diseases are daily communicated by the promiscuous habit of kissing. As a custom it should be abandoned among women in their greetings.

It is within my remembrance that a boy was suddenly stricken down with that dread malady, diphtheria. The mother kissed the son most affectionately but it was the kiss of death for her. I have no doubt other physicians have noted similar observations.

In the sacred precincts of the fireside, when death has laid its relentless hands on one of its members, the common practice of kissing is liable to induce septicemia, and thus other precious lives be exposed to the venomous sting of death. As you can see more easily the action of a drug when given in a large dose, so you will see more pointedly the danger arising from kissing by giving an illustration of a malignant disease.

There is no longer any doubt in regard to the inoculability and infectiousness of consumption. It is not an established fact that it is not contagious. When you remember that more die by its insidious hands than from any other cause, but few families or relatives of families can be exempt from it. This being true, should not persons visiting such unfortunate individuals do away with the accustomed mode of greeting by kissing? A disease which has resisted the treatment of the most skilled up to the present day should be prevented if possible. Is human life to be sacrificed for the sake of conforming to a custom? Change the custom and other ways of greeting will be equally popular and much more sensible and safe.

The bacillus of phthisis is a minute form of organized life, which acts so subtly that the introduction of it into the system would not be manifested by any immediate symptoms. As surely as "a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump," just as surely will the microscopical germs multiply in the system in the most marvelous manner. Soon there will be a hacking cough, some elevation of the temperature, hoarseness or shallow voice, and the work of destruction now noticeable goes on until its victim can no longer resist its invasion, and death claims the victory.

There is a disease more terrible than the two previously mentioned. It is peculiar to no grade in the social world. It is handed down "up to the third and fourth generation" when it gets thoroughly seated in the system, unless treatment be continued for years. It is more terrible than cancer, for that is not hereditary. It is constitutionally destructive, while cancer is more locally so. It eats away the palate, destroys the hearing, softens and disintegrates bones, and in its hereditary descent produces malformation of brain and body. It exists very extensively in this country, but more so in other parts of the globe. A person may have the appearance of health, yet the system may be poisoned by it. Such a person kissing another upon the lips free from the disease, could communicate it. Every physician has seen these cases in hospitals or in private practice. Laying aside the question of heredity, a dissolute husband may convey it to his wife and she in turn to her children or lady friends through kissing.

Origin of the "Student's Lamp."

[St. Paul Pioneer Press.]

Prominent as ornaments on a St. Paul parlor mantel stand a couple of English lamps, whose claims to heirloomship are indisputable as their age, which is known to reach 150 years. They are made of hammered silver, and are noted for that prodigality of material our dear, dead progenitors favored—probably because the Comstock lode hadn't been discovered and silver was regarded as worth taking pains about.

The lady owner of the lamps was asked by a gentleman guest a few evenings ago if she had ever tried to use them as anything but ornaments. She replied, with surprise: "Of course not. They wouldn't burn." The gentleman made a close examination, and fired with a desire for discovery, took one of the lamps to the dining-room, and with it a student's lamp of the ordinary German pattern. He took both lamps apart and, as he suspected, their plan was precisely similar. The feed, the wick arrangements, the reservoir—each and all corresponded. The inference is plain that the German who has reaped so rich a reward from his lamps was an imitative Aladdin. He must have seen one of these early English fellows and stolen his ideas bodily therefrom.

Fees of English Physicians.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Appropos of doctors, the English professional journals have been telling wonderful stories about the fees of English physicians. The Students' Journal says Sir Andrew Clarke makes over $75,000 a year, which The Medical Journal says is strictly true. Others add that Dr. Radcliffe used to make an average annual income of $35,000 a year, and Dr Baillie $50,000; that Sir Astley Cooper took $5,000 in a single fee; that some other doctor got $10,000 for going to [illegible] from London that Catherine II o. Russia paid Dr. Dimsdale $[illegible] for vaccination.

The Paris Temps thinks all this English boasting very immodest and unprofessional, and intimates that no French doctor will allow such facts about his pecuniary gains to become known. It observes, however, in order to give some idea of what French doctors could reveal if they chose, that it is within its personal knowledge that Nelaton on one occasion refused $80,000 to go to St. Petersburg to perform a very simple operation.

Fast Railroad Traveling.

[Chicago Tribune.]

An American, whilst on a visit to the old country, was talking to a group of cockneys about railway traveling, and remarked that some of the fast trains in this country ran long stretches at the rate of a mile a minute. "O, that's nothing to the rate they travel on this side," interrupted one of the Londoners. "I know the conductor of one of our fast express trains who aimed a blow with a club at a man standing at a little wayside station through which the train passed, and knocked down and killed a man standing at a station seven miles further on. That's what I call speed."

The manufacture of artificial ivory from bones and scraps of sheepskins is a new industry.

Paraguay has 30,000 men and 270,000 women.

AT LAST!

We have cold wintery weather, and warmer clothing becomes a necessity.

WINTER HOSIERY FOR LADIES, greatly reduced.

WINTER HOSIERY FOR MEN, greatly reduced.

WINTER HOSIERY FOR CHILDREN, greatly reduced

WINTER UNDERWEAR, greatly reduced

WINTER BLANKETS, greatly reduced.

Large Lines of Goods, greatly reduced, and in addition to these reductions, a

BONUS!

DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT.

Is taken off the foot of every Bill.

Now and genuine goods at great reductions in price, and

TEN per cent. OFF.

This is the best opportunity to buy freely and provide for present and future wants.

We are determined to give the best value in the trade in desirable and seasonable dry goods.

LIGGET & HAMILTON,

1883 & 1885 Notre Dame St.

MONTREAL.

STAGE LINE

BETWEEN

ST. MARTINE AND BEAUHARNOIS.

DURING the winter season the undersigned will run a stage between the above named places, starting from the Post Office at Beauharnois in time to catch trains at St. Martine, and starting from the Grand Trunk Hotel at St. Martine on the arrival of each train. Single fare 50 cents; return fare, 75 cents. Good horses and comfortable sleighs.

A. BTE. LEBOEUF.

Beauharnois, 15th Dec., 1885. 49-1m

TOYS! TOYS!

Toboggans! Sleighs!

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS!

CHRISTMAS CARDS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Confectionery

wholesale, at prices that beat Montreal [illegible]

A. CHALMERS

P.S.—ORANGES AND LEMONS

WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on MONDAY, the 25th day of JANUARY next (1886), for raising the walls of the locks, weirs, &c., and increasing the height of the banks of that part of the Welland Canal between Port Dalhousie and Thorold, and for deepening the Summit Level between Thorold and Ramey's Bend, near Humberstone.

The works, throughout, will be let in Sections.

Maps of the several localities, together with plans and descriptive specifications, can be seen at this office on and after MONDAY, the 11th day of JANUARY next (1886), where printed forms of tender can be obtained. A like class of information relative to the works north of Allanburg will be furnished at the Resident Engineer's Office, *Thorold*; and for works south of Allanburg, plans, specifications, &c., may be seen at the Resident Engineer's Office, *Welland*.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of *Two Thousand Dollars* or more—according to the extent of the work on the section—must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The amount required in each case will be stated on the form of tender.

The cheques or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 9th December, 1885. 49-5

All kinds of Job Printing neatly and promptly done at the ADVOCATE Office, at moderate prices.

Give us a trial.

ROSS BROS. & CO.,

Successors to P. S. ROSS & SONS

8, 10 & 12 GREY NUN ST.,

MONTREAL.

Paint and Paint Oil,	Machinists' Supplies,	Ship Chandlery,
Brushes,	Engine Packings,	Oakum, Pitch, Tar,
Varnishes,	Lubricating Oils,	Cordage, Wire Rope,
Glass,	Tackle Blocks,	Bunting, Flags,
Putty,	Belting, &c.	Churns,
Roofing Felt,	Cotton Waste,	Anchors and Chains,
	Tanners' Supplies, Pig Iron.	

The secret of our success IS that we use only the best raw material, and are careful to always send out a No. 1 article. Hence the popularity of

MCOLL'S LARDINE

THE MACHINE OIL of the nineteenth century.

Sole Manufacturers

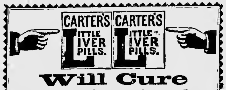
McColl Bros. & Co., Toronto.

B. LAURANCE'S SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES are the only genuine English articles in the Canadian market. Real pebbles are kept in stock. Tests are given to prove genuineness. They are recommended by and testimonials have been received from the President, Vice-President, Ex-President and Ex-Vice-President of the Medical Association of Canada; the President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec; the Dean of the Medical Faculty of Laval University; the President and Ex-President of the Medical Council of Nova Scotia, &c., &c. These recommendations ought to be sufficient to prove their qualities, but if further proof is needed, call on

J. W. SAUNDERS

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

Opposite Post Office. HUNTINGDON, QUE



Will Cure

Sick Headache

Constipation, Dyspepsia, Distress after Eating, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Pain in the Side, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Sallow Skin, and all disorders caused by a bilious state of the system.

They do this *without disturbing the stomach* or *purging the bowels*, and there is no pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. It is no longer necessary to scour one's insides out with the old fashioned purgative pills, and they are fast giving way to the gentle action of this mild and pleasant remedy.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike all other pills, and are a marvel to all who use them. They are very small, strictly vegetable, and as the dose is only one or two pills, they are readily taken by young or old without a thought of the presence of medicine. If you try them you will certainly be pleased. In vials at 25 cents each or 5 for $1.00. Sold by Druggists everywhere or sent by mail. Address,

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

A sheet of Testimonials and set of Handsome Advertising Cards sent on receipt of stamp. Mention this Paper.

FOR THE FARMER.

Sod is an excellent protection to an orchard in winter, and should not be plowed under in the fall unless through necessity. When plowed in the fall a coating of manure, which has been well decomposed should be applied as mulch.

A few years ago grain growing was the main reliance of the Ohio farmers, but they are gradually drifting into dairying, experience having convinced them that it is much more profitable than grain growing.

In testing goats for milking purposes a London society found the best to be a kind known as the Maltese. They gave from three to four quarts of milk per day, and were able to subsist on the scantiest of herbage.

Sheep husbandry is steadily declining in France, the present number of sheep and lambs being less by 11,000,000. Mutton is imported from Germany, Algeria and Eastern Europe, and sells 20 per cent. higher than beef.

A strange and fatal disease has broken out among the milch cows in Evansville, Ind., and vicinity. The animals are first affected in the eyes and become entirely blind. The disease continues until the eyes are entirely eaten out. It then eats on until it results fatally by going to the brain.

DURABLE FENCE POSTS.

The oldest fence the writer has seen, is a chestnut post and rail fence on a farm in Pennsylvania, which was built more than fifty years ago. It was set in the following manner: The holes were dug larger than is now usual, and with the old-fashioned spade or shovel; the posts were of good size, and the holes were filled with stones, lightly rammed down. No earth was put in, and the bottom of the post was consequently dry and exposed to a circulation of air. Large stones were laid on the top, which served to turn the rain from the hole. The posts and rails have been whitewashed with lime at intervals, and this has prevented the growth of moss and helped to preserve the timber. The fence has never been disturbed by frost, but remains upright.

DOES FARMING PAY?

As far as making a fortune is concerned farming is a slow way to accumulate money. But there are other paying qualities in the farm that are taken into account far too little. The greed for money making is fast unsettling the human mind, and erroneously solving the problem of life. Instead of being satisfied, contented and happy with a good comfortable home we are thinking of nothing else but riches, and sacrifice what might be a comfortable and happy life by scrambling one over another in an eager and everlasting struggle for the "almighty dollar," or the dollar which, I am sorry to say, is the Almighty. We do not even measure the paying qualities of a home except by the dollar standard. Does any farmer or any one else, ever realize what a fearful condition of things this money making mania is producing? Judging by the past what the future will bring, we can see how fast the distance between wealth and poverty is increasing, and imagine what twenty-five years will bring in the form of a few men of wealth with their thousand millions controlling nations. Now a very large majority of the people are working for these very men, for nothing but food and raiment, for the imperfect laws of nature will admit of no equality in the faculties of men, and there will always be those whose "dish" will be right side up to catch the porridge that other men will spill, and do what you will the profit on the labor of the many will always go into the hands of the few, as long as money making is the prime object of life. Now this can be remedied only in one way, and that is to substitute the art of obtaining the most happiness out of life for the art of making money. This would in time kill out the great curse of selfishness, which is the natural result of money making, and leave man a social and happy being, prepared to enjoy life in making others happy as well as himself. The best fortune in existence is a good productive farm, arranged and managed to produce a full amount of comfort, happiness and pleasure, without excessive labor. And the family that owns it, with everything on it needed, and paid for, and that can abandon the idea of getting rich, can get more pay out of it in this life in the form of happiness than can be obtained in this or in any other way.

News Items.

The Ontario Legislature opens on the 28th instant.

Chicago socialists are organizing for an early armed rising.

The Earl of Carnarvan, vice-roy of Ireland, has resigned.

Greece refused to disarm at the request of Europe.

The treaty of peace between France and Madagascar has been ratified.

The British Parliament opened on the 15th. Bradlaugh took the oath without any trouble.

All the space allotted to Canada at the coming Indian and colonial exhibition has been taken up.

Prince Bismarck declares that he will neither annex Samoa nor interfere with its government.

There is a growing feeling in the western states in favor of the renewal of the fisheries treaty with Canada.

A disastrous cyclone lasting twenty minutes passed over the midland counties of England last week.

Two girls were smothered to death at Brockville, Ont., last week, by gas escaping from a coal stove.

The Princess of Wales has almost recovered from her recent illness. It was a serious attack of diphtheria.

The popular vote has decided that St. Jean Baptiste Village shall be annexed to the city of Montreal.

Belfast merchants, manufacturers, bankers and other business men, have held a meeting and strongly denounced home rule.

The Irish Exchequer Bench has ruled that the National League is not illegal, as it exists without secrecy in every county in Ireland.

Up to this time the Militia Department have authorized the payment of a fraction over $4,000,000 on the expenses of the North-West rebellion.

Farmers in Wales are demanding a permanent reduction of 25 per cent. in rents, fixity of tenure and compensation for making improvements on their holdings.

At the civil assizes, Toronto, Saturday afternoon, the jury in the libel suit of Warden Massie against the *Irish Canadian*, brought in a verdict of $5000 in favor of plaintiff.

It is probable that the remainder of A and B batteries of Canadian Artillery will shortly be sent to the Northwest, in view of the reported uneasiness among the Indian tribes.

L'Union Ouvrier is the name of a new publication announcing itself as the organ of labor in the Province of Quebec. It is published at Montreal.

A Paris despatch says:—President Grevy has signed a decree granting an amnesty to persons convicted of political offenses since 1870 and reducing the sentence of many offenders against the common law.

A fishing schooner belonging to Gloucester, Mass., and manned by a Canadian crew has been lost at sea. She sailed December 20th, and has not been heard of since Christmas Day.

Very Rev. Daniel McDonald, D. D., familiarly known as "Father Dan," one of the oldest and most revered priests of the Maritime Provinces, and a scholarly divine, died at Prince Edward Island last week, at the age of 63.

It is reported great distress prevails among the Indians and half breeds at Batoche. Lieut.-Gov. Dewdney has been instructed from Ottawa to send them immediate relief; and to report daily as to what action is taken by him in that direction.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co's account for transportation services during the Northwest rebellion amounts to over $600,000. The amount will be placed to the company's credit in connection with the loan of $30,000,000 granted last session.

The United States customs authorities have, it is understood, taken steps to compel all known customers in the United States of the Montreal tailors and furriers, whom they contend have recently evaded customs duties, to pay up for duties on all the furs and suits of clothes they have purchased.

At Fort Wayne, Ind., last week, the boiler in the basement of St. Mary's Catholic Church exploded, wrecking the church and killing the janitor, whose body was horribly mangled. A little girl who was passing on the street at the time was killed by one of the doors falling on her. The building was valued at $65,000.

SHOP REMEDIES.

GIVING INSTRUCTION IN "FIRST AID TO THE INJURED."

Every Shop Should Have Its Remedies for Accidents—Chances of Injury from Machinery—Ready Appliances for Accidents.

[Scientific American.]

A series of lectures by resident physicians and surgeons is being delivered in an eastern city with the object of giving instruction in "first aid to the injured," including accidents by scalding, burning, cutting, bruising, loss of members, and other accidents. The project of instruction comprehends, for its pupils, members of the police force, nurses, drivers of vehicles, superintendents and foremen of machinery establishments, and the public generally. There is a large amount of common sense knowledge, involving some appreciation of the facts of human bodily structure, that is generally accorded to the medical profession, but which should be the common property of all. It is this sort of knowledge that this movement is intended to impart. There can be no doubt that lives have been lost for want of prompt remedies in extreme contingencies, as in suffocation by drowning, asphyxiation in foul air, and syncope in its. In most cases the spectators are willing, and even anxious, to aid, but have not the requisite knowledge to make their aid useful.

Probably no occupation—saving that of the railroad engineer and fireman—is so liable to serious accidents as that of the machinist, and every shop ought to have its remedies for accidents, and if such instruction as is being given in Hartford, Iowa, this winter is available, some authorized men, foremen, bosses, contractors, and ready men should be sent to the lectures, or they should be given elsewhere. The chances of injury in a shop where machinery is used are greater than the opportunities of immunity from injury, machinery has no conscience, no compassion, no consideration, the victim of its clutches is a victim without hope of redemption. If the shop or factory is provided with measurably safe appliances, there is still left the possible contingencies of personal injury; for belts, and pulleys, and connecting gear wheels with shearing, tearing cogs, cannot always be covered against ignorant meddling or unconscious contact.

There should be kept in every shop some ready appliances for accidents, when preventives against accidents are not sufficient. Most shops have their own local remedies, better at home than elsewhere, and generally favorably regarded where tested. So it would be improper to advertise any one remedy as better than another. But there are general remedies, of which there can be no question. A tincture of arnica is known, the world over, as a remedy for bruises, burns, scalds, and fresh wounds, as an external application; so is the salve of diachylum used in all portions of the country. There is also a common sticking plaster that may be bought in sheets or rolls, which is very useful in cuts and bruises. This is not the "court plaster" in common toilet use, but a solid basic linen, with a healing spread on it, that may be obtained at any apothecary's shop. Many ghastly wounds that would leave, in healing, livid and offensive scars are reduced and made merely trifling in character by timely application of adhesive plaster. There should be, in every shop and manufactory, some ready means of prompt attention to wounds, and men should be designated to antedate the arrival of the surgeon. There are plenty of such men in our shops, amply competent for the occasion if schooled for the work.

Inferior Forms of Quinine.

[New York Telegram.]

Quinine, the most active preparation of Peruvian bark, is just now the principal subject of investigation by Professor Waller, chemist of the board of health. This drug has several alkaloids, none of which are so direct in their effect, and all are much cheaper than the pure quinine. These alkaloids are sulphate of cinchonidin, sulphate of cinchona, and sulphate of quinidin. These inferior forms of quinine, it is claimed by many druggists, are substituted by unscrupulous druggists where quinine is prescribed, and with very bad [illegible] because if [illegible] ten grains of quinine and got [illegible] grains of cinchonidin, he would [illegible] in reality only eight grains of quinine, which would fail to produce the desired result. With the other alkaloids the percentage of difference is much greater.

Hospital quinine is also spoken [illegible] not being pure. It is said to be a combination of all the alkaloids, and has a yellow tinge, where the pure article is very whiteness. The lately discovered adulteration of quinine with sugar of milk caused many of the druggists to open their eyes in astonishment, as the difference in their weight and appearance of the two is so great as to be immediately perceptible when placed on the scales. The feeling, too, shows a vast difference, the sugar being like a coarse flour, while the quinine feels more like soft cotton. Again, one is easily soluble, while the other is soluble only in an acid. Deliberate adulteration of this kind is denounced as a crime.

Erroneous Generalization.

["Proverb and Lore."]

The reader will remember the old story of the Chinese traveler in England. In those days, not so long since, when the pleasant shores and banks of the Thames were lined by watermen, our Chinese traveler was landed by one of these ancient worthies who had a wooden leg. It was a fact, and it struck him; the stranger saw that the wooden leg was used to stand in the water, while the other was kept high and dry. The economy of this fact struck him very much, he saw in it strong evidence of design, and he wrote home that "In England one-legged men were kept for watermen, to the saving of all injury resulting to health, shoes or stockings from standing in water." The fact was correct, the inference or generalization was ludicrously wrong.

A Gypsy Superstition.

[Chicago Herald.]

Gypsies are particularly superstitious regarding portraits, and it is a rarity to find the photograph of a true Bohemian decorating any art gallery or store window. They consider it most unlucky to be photographed, and will only submit to have their profiles taken in consideration of receiving, without asking for it, an old shoestring with which they can bind the spirit of ill luck certain to pursue the person whose likeness has been reproduced.

Baltimore's Terrapins.

[Chicago Times.]

In preparing the rich dish of terrapin Baltimoreans take the live terrapins and let them swim about in cold water until they are perfectly clean. The terrapins are then plunged into boiling water and boiled until the shells are loosened. They are taken out of water and removed from the shells, when they are stewed with a [illegible] of hard boiled eggs, cream, butter, Madeira wine, flour, salt, and other condiments.

Killing the Hen for the Golden Egg.

[Alta California.]

The Nevada gold-seekers have discovered a new use for fowls. It is a common sight there to see men and women carrying a hen under one arm and a basket of chickens under the other. When they reach their destination the hens are picketed, and, being already hungry, begin to scratch and eat. After three or four days' honest toil they are killed and their craws examined for gold. As much as $5 has been found in one craw.

Posture While Reading.

[Dr. Dudley S. Reynolds.]

The eyes can properly be used only when the body is an erect position. When we stoop the face is flushed and the eye bloodshot. Thus reading in a recumbent posture is ruinous to the eyesight. An object should be held fourteen inches from the eye for properly focalizing it. We should never look at the sun, better look at the moon, notwithstanding it has a sentimental effect.

Reducing the Quantity.

[Chicago Times.]

A writer in one of the English technical [illegible] explains how coal [illegible] and how care can reduce [illegible] would draw the existing fire to the front of a g[illegible] place the coals behind [illegible] the [illegible] would burn in [illegible] warm the air above, and so produce the rising gases for combustion. [illegible] smoke is diminished, as the gases from [illegible] much more [illegible] than when fired upon the fire [illegible] air partly warmed [illegible] stoves [illegible] [illegible]

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you *free* a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making *more money* at once, than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

CASKETS & COFFINS

Always on hand, a fine assortment of Caskets and Coffins in all sizes.

BURIAL ROBES, PLATES, Etc., Always on hand.

Orders filled at all hours, and prices moderate.

N. B.—Purchasers can have the use of Hearse free.

20—tf D. SHANKS.

For Sale or to Let

AT KENSINGTON,

The store lately occupied by L. Bergevin, together with dwelling house and good barns and stables attached, and half an acre of ground. Terms easy. For particulars apply to

JOHN R. LEAHY, Beauharnois, Que.

28tf

G. PREVOST

POWERSCOURT

Has on hand a large stock of

SHINGLES, at $2 per M.

HEMLOCK LUMBER, 12 ft., $8 per M.

do 14 to 20 ft., $10 per M

do 20 to 30 ft., $12 per M.

ALSO

Lumber and Wood of all kinds at reasonable prices. 18-yr

Andrew Gilmore

HUNTINGDON, QUE.

AGENT FOR

BUCHANAN'S IMPROVED DOUBLE-ACTING PITCHING MACHINE.

The best combination Fork and Carrier in the world.

The only machine that will unload on both sides of the barn without having to climb to the top of the barn to change it around on the track.

Hundreds now in use, and not one of them that is not giving the best results.

Awarded first prize wherever exhibited for competition.

We guarantee every Double-Acting Pitching Machine sold by us to do first-class work when properly put up, and if it fails to do so it will be taken back and the money refunded after a fair trial by us.

A full warranty given with each machine.

Farmers are advised not to purchase before seeing this machine.

ALSO agent for the celebrated KNITTING MACHINES OF CREELMAN BROS, GEORGETOWN, ONT.

Huntingdon, 2nd Dec., 1885. 47.

BARRE & CO.

DEALERS IN

Canadian Wines,

186 & 188 FORTIFICATION LANE,

(Hawes' old vaults, basement of Nordheimer's Hall.)

MONTREAL. 31yr

A Pretty Woman's Secret.

Fear of discovery, when she resorts to false hair and dyes, is a source of constant anxiety to her. The very persons from whom she most desires to hide the waning of her charms are the ones most likely to make the discovery. But there is no reason why she should not regain and retain all the beauty of hair that was her pride in youth. Let her use AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and, not only will her hair cease to fall out, but a new growth will appear where the scalp has been denuded; and locks that are turning gray, or have actually grown white, will return to their pristine freshness and brilliance of color. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR cures

Hereditary Baldness.

GEORGE MAYER, *Flatonia, Texas*, was bald at 28 years of age, as his ancestors had been for several generations. One bottle of HAIR VIGOR started a growth of soft, downy hair all over his scalp, which soon became thick, long, and vigorous.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

is *not a dye*, but, by healthful stimulation of the roots and color glands, speedily restores to its original color hair that is

Turning Gray.

MRS. CATHERINE DEAMER, *Point of Rocks, Md.*, had her hair suddenly blanched by fright, during the late civil war. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR restored it to its natural color, and made it softer, glossier, and more abundant than it had been before.

Scalp Diseases

Which cause dryness, brittleness, and falling of the hair, dandruff, itching, and annoying sores, are all quickly cured by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It cured HERBERT BOYD, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, of intolerable Itching of the Scalp; J. N. CARTER, Jr., *Occoquan, Va.*, of Scald Head; MRS. D. V. S. LOVELACE, *Lovelaceville, Ky.*, of Tetter Sores; Miss BESSIE H. BEDLOE, *Burlington, Vt.*, of Scalp Disease and Dandruff. Torpidity of the roots of the hair, which, if neglected, may result in incurable baldness, is readily cured by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. As

A Toilet Luxury

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR has no equal. It is colorless, cleanly, delightfully perfumed, and has the effect of making the hair soft, pliant, and glossy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

Huntingdon County BANK.

(NOT INCORPORATED)

Open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Interest allowed on deposits, and notes discounted.

Cheques issued to depositors at half rates.

AND. SOMERVILLE, Manager

E. S. ELSWORTH, Cashier.

Huntingdon, Oct. 18th, 1884. 3-1yr

THE SUN

Life Assurance Company OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL.

THOMAS WORKMAN, Esq., President.

R. MACAULAY, Esq., Managing Director

G. WILKINS, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer

Assets, $1,300,000.

Surplus to Policyholders, $525,000.

ASSURE IN THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

WHY? BECAUSE

1. The SUN is a Home Company, investing all its funds in Canada, and has thus a special claim on Canadian Assurers.

2.—It is a strong and progressive Company with large and well invested assets.

3. Its rates are low and its profits to Policy-holders large and equitably divided.

4. The SUN alone issues an absolutely Unconditional Life Policy. Great care is taken in the selection of risks, but when a Policy is once issued, the money is paid on simple proof of the death of the Assured, no matter how, or when, or where. The only condition is the payment of premium.

5. The SUN has not one contested or disputed claim on its books.

J. C. BRUCE, Agent,

42y HUNTINGDON.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE COUNTY OF BEAUHARNOIS.

Insuring only Farm and Isolated Property

PRESIDENT—Wm. R. Walker, Esq.

Vice-President—John Symons, Esq.

Directors—Wm. Carruthers, John Ferns, Donald McNaughton, Andrew Oliver, John White and John Younie.

Secretary and Treasurer—Andrew Somerville, Huntingdon.

Agents—William Edwards, Franklin; Robt. Middlemiss, Rockburn; Thomas Clarke, Ste. Philomène; Robt. Smaill, Trout River; John Clayland, and J. A. V. Amiault, N.P., Hemmingford; John Davidson, Dundee; L. J. Trevier, N. P., St. Anicet; Arthur Herdman, Herdman's Corners; William Cameron, Dundee; James Barr, Covey Hill; Jas. McGowan, Ste. Martine; John Donaldson and Louis Prejent, Ormstown; Charles Bewick, Helena; E. S. Elsworth and P. R. M. Somerville, Huntingdon; and Jean D. Myre, St. Louis de Gonzague.

Parties wishing to insure their property, are requested to apply to the agents or Secretary.

NOW IS THE TIME TO INSURE.

THE Directors of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the County of Beauharnois, hereby give notice that, according to law, they can insure property upon the Cash principle; so that persons who prefer to make one payment when they insure, can do so, instead of signing a note, and running the risk of paying assessments.

The Cash rate will be the same as charged by a first-class stock insurance company.

ANDREW SOMERVILLE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of the Corporation of the Township of Hinchinbrook, from the 30th day of December, 1884, (the date of last audit) up to the 29th December, 1885.

To the following amounts received on obligations outstanding at the date of last audit and from other sources, to wit:

Received from Meredith Johnston for use of hall	$ 2 00
On obligation 10,674	200 00
Withdrawn from Postoffice Savings' Bank	300 00
Amount of interest received on obligations since date of last audit	258 00
Cash in hands of Sec.-Treasr. at date of last audit	821 15
	$1581 15
Amount due Sec.-Treasr. in balance at date	69 01
	$1650 70

EXPENDITURE.

By the following amounts paid since last audit:

Paid David Robertson, plank for Walker bridge	$ 7 25
Joseph Swan, erecting Murphy bridge, in full	55 00
Joseph H. Gowan, overcharge on mortgage	1 50
Archd. McLean, superintending Murphy bridge	3 00
Robert Sellar, publishing Financial Statement, &c.	0 40
H. D. Somerville, publishing Financial Statement	8 50
Andrew Somerville, Insurance on Town Hall	10 00
John Fee, repairing fence on lot 27, 5th range	5 45
James Purse, plank for culverts, District No. 24	6 20
Matthew Watt, as aid	8 00
Catherine Rennie, as aid	22 00
Steele & Henderson, plow points, &c.	2 75
David Robertson, spikes and nails for Walker bridge	3 80
A. McEachern, collector of jury fund	12 00
Hammers for District No. 24	8 70
John Elder, lumber for temporary bridge	11 30
Wm. Goodfellow, lumber for culverts, &c.	18 48
Robert Law, planks, stringer, &c. for Dist. No. 20	4 48
Peter McArthur, plank for culverts	5 65
A. Maya, removing R. Leggatt to Durham	2 00
R. Sellar, road labor lists	1 20
R. Hyndman, first half of county rate	100 00
Thomas Wilson, cedar and lumber for culverts	4 80
Matthew Watt, as aid	6 00
J. Murphy, damage done to waggon	1 90
George Anderson, repairing road between Athelstan and Huntingdon	38 62
Thomas Lavery repairing McCurry bridge	5 54
James Purse handles and wedges for hammers	2 50
Robert Lawo repairing Walsh bridge	12 53
Matthew Watt as aid	0 00
A Gervais for cleaning town hall	2 00
Matthew Watt aid up to 1st Jan. 1886	4 00
A Montgomery aid to Mrs Gwynn	9 00
Wilson & McGinnis aid to Pierre Masson	60 00
R Hyndman balance county rate and for plan, specification and showing Ferey bridge	8 55
R Sellar advertising Board of Health	2 50
John H Rodgers attorney for D Boyd, vs corporation for Athelstan road	28 00
Wm S Maclaren for getting repairs done on bridge at show grounds	0 70
George Anderson repairs on road Athelstan to Huntingdon	7 50
Catherine Rennie aid to 1st Jan. 1886	15 00
A Gervais for repairing windows town hall	1 50
Boyd & Co for plow points and steel	1 30
John Herdman wood for town hall	1 50
A Herdman secy-treas clerkship 1884 and 1885 at election of councillors	2 00
A Herdman making juror's roll	4 00
A Herdman secy-treas salary	100 00
Stationery and postage	5 00
Auditors	4 00
Amount of promissory notes in hands of sec-treas in favor of Corporation	1000 00
	$1650 70

ASSETS.

Amount due on obligations held by the corporation under No. 12892	$1000 00
" " 10674	400 00
" " 10675	250 00
" " 10680	1500 00
" " 10633	600 00
Amount of interest due on above 15th Nov. 1885	255 45
Amount in post-office saving's bank	700 00
Amount of promissory notes	1000 00
" " arrears (worthless)	1014 25
Total assets at date	$5709 70

LIABILITIES.

Due at date as per detailed statement	$ 74 05

We, the undersigned auditors, do hereby certify under our oath of office, that having this day examined the books and accounts of the Corporation of the Township of Hinchinbrooke, kept by and in the hands of Arthur Herdman, Secretary-Treasurer, and having compared the same with vouchers, do submit the foregoing as a correct statement of the same.

Dated this 29th day of December, 1885.

P. C. McGinnis. } Robt. Middlemiss. } Auditors.

Dr. Harvey's Southern Red Pine for coughs and colds is prepared with great care; children can use it without any danger. Sold by all druggists and merchants. Price 25cts per bottle.

POISON IN KISSING.

A Physician's Views As Presented at a Medical Meeting.

[Utica (N. Y.) Letter.]

Lives are daily sacrificed and diseases are daily communicated by the promiscuous habit of kissing. As a custom it should be abandoned among women in their greetings.

It is within my remembrance that a boy was suddenly stricken down with that dreadful malady, diphtheria. The mother kissed the son most affectionately, but it was the kiss of death for her. I have no doubt other physicians have noted similar observations.

In the sacred precincts of the fireside, when death has laid its relentless hands on one of its members, the common practice of kissing is liable to induce septicemia, and thus other precious lives be exposed to the venomous sting of death. As you can see more easily the action of a drug when given in a large dose, so you will see more pointedly the danger arising from kissing by giving an illustration of a malignant disease.

There is no longer any doubt in regard to the inoculability and infectiousness of consumption. It is not an established fact that it is not contagious. When you remember that more die by its insidious hands than from any other cause, but few families or relatives of families can be exempt from it. This being true, should not persons visiting such unfortunate individuals do away with the accustomed mode of greeting by kissing? A disease which has resisted the treatment of the most skilled up to the present day should be prevented if possible. Is human life to be sacrificed for the sake of conforming to a custom? Change the custom and other ways of greeting will be equally popular and much more sensible and safe.

The bacillus of phthisis is a minute form of organized life, which acts so subtly that the introduction of it into the system would not be manifested by any immediate symptoms. As surely as "a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump," just as surely will the microscopical germs multiply in the system in the most marvelous manner. Soon there will be a hacking cough, some elevation of the temperature, hoarseness or shallow voice, and the work of destruction now noticeable goes on until its victim can no longer resist its invasion, and death claims the victory.

There is a disease more terrible than the two previously mentioned. It is peculiar to no grade in the social world. It is handed down "up to the third and fourth generation" when it gets thoroughly seated in the system, unless treatment be continued for years. It is more terrible than cancer, for that is not hereditary. It is constitutionally destructive, while cancer is more locally so. It eats away the palate, destroys the hearing, softens and disintegrates bones, and in its hereditary descent produces malformation of brain and body. It exists very extensively in this country, but more so in other parts of the globe. A person may have the appearance of health, yet the system may be poisoned by it. Such a person kissing another upon the lips free from the disease, could communicate it. Every physician has seen these cases in hospitals or in private practice. Laying aside the question of heredity, a dissolute husband may convey it to his wife and she to turn to her children or lady friends through kissing.

Origin of the "Student's Lamp."

[St. Paul Pioneer Press.]

Prominent as ornaments on a St. Paul parlor mantel stand a couple of English lamps, whose claims to heirloomship are indisputable as their age, which is known to reach 150 years. They are made of hammered silver, and are noted for that prodigality of material our dear, dead progenitors favored—probably because the Comstock lode hadn't been discovered and silver was regarded as worth taking pains about.

The lady owner of the lamps was asked by a gentleman guest a few evenings ago if she had ever tried to use them as anything but ornaments. She replied, with surprise "Of course not. They wouldn't burn." The gentleman made a close examination, and fired with a desire for discovery, took one of the lamps to the dining-room, and with it a student's lamp of the ordinary German pattern. He took both lamps apart, and, as he suspected, their plan was precisely similar. The feed, the wick arrangements, the reservoir—each and all corresponded. The inference is plain that the German who has reaped so rich a reward from his lamps was an imitative Aladdin. He must have seen one of these early English fellows and stolen his ideas bodily therefrom.

Fees of English Physicians.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Appropos of doctors, the English professional journals have been telling wonderful stories about the fees of English physicians. The Students' Journal says Sir Andrew Clarke makes over $75,000 a year, which The Medical Journal says is strictly true. Others add that Dr. Radcliffe used to make an average annual income of $35,000 a year, and Dr Baillie $50,000, that Sir Astley Cooper took $5,000 in a single fee; that some other doctor got $10,000 for going to and from London that Catherine II of Russia paid Dr. Dimsdale $50,000 for vaccination.

The Paris Temps thinks all this English boasting very immodest and unprofessional, and intimates that no French doctor will allow such facts about his pecuniary gains to become known. It observes, however, in order to give some idea of what French doctors could reveal if they chose, that it is within its personal knowledge that Nelaton on one occasion refused $80,000 to go to St. Petersburg to perform a very simple operation.

Fast Railroad Traveling.

[Chicago Tribune.]

An American, whilst on a visit to the old country, was talking to a group of cockneys about railway traveling, and remarked that some of the fast trains in this country ran long stretches at the rate of a mile a minute. "O, that's nothing to the rate they travel on this side," interrupted one of the Londoners. "I know the conductor of one of our fast express trains who aimed a blow with a club at a man standing at a little wayside station through which the train passed, and knocked down and killed a man standing at a station seven miles further on. That's what I call speed."

The manufacture of artificial ivory from bones and scraps of sheepskins is a new industry.

Paraguay has 30,000 men and 270,000 women.

AT LAST!

We have got wintry weather, and warmer clothing becomes a necessity.

WINTER HOSIERY FOR LADIES, greatly reduced.

WINTER HOSIERY FOR MEN, greatly reduced.

WINTER HOSIERY FOR CHILDREN, greatly reduced.

WINTER UNDERWEAR, greatly reduced

WINTER BLANKETS, greatly reduced.

Large Lines of Goods, greatly reduced, and in addition to these reductions, a

BONUS!

DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT.

is taken off the foot of every Bill.

Now and genuine goods at great reductions in price, and

TEN per cent. OFF.

This is the best opportunity to buy freely and provide for present and future wants.

We are determined to give the best value in the trade in desirable and seasonable dry goods.

LIGGET & HAMILTON,

1883 & 1885 Notre Dame St. MONTREAL.

STAGE LINE

BETWEEN

ST. MARTINE AND BEAUHARNOIS.

DURING the winter season the undersigned will run a stage line on the above named places, starting from the Post Office at Beauharnois in time to catch trains at St. Martine, and starting from the Grand Trunk Hotel at St. Martine on the arrival of each train. Single fare 50 cents; return fare, 75 cents. Good horses and comfortable sleighs.

J. BTE. LEBOEUF.

Beauharnois, 16th Dec., 1885. 48-1m

TOYS! TOYS!

Toboggans! Sleighs!

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS!

CHRISTMAS CARDS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Confectionery

wholesale, at prices that make Montreal men take a back seat.

A. CHALMERS

P.S.—ORANGES AND LEMONS

WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on MONDAY, the 25th day of JANUARY next (1886), for raising the walls of the locks, weirs, &c., and heightening the height of the banks of that part of the Welland Canal between Port Dalhousie and Thorold, and for deepening the Summit Level between Thorold and Ramey's Bend, near Humberstone.

The works, throughout, will be let in Sections.

Maps of the several localities, together with plans and descriptive specifications, can be seen at this office on and after MONDAY, the 11th day of JANUARY next (1886), where printed forms of tender can be obtained. A like class of information relative to the works north of Allanburg will be furnished at the Resident Engineer's Office, *Thorold*; and for works south of Allanburg, plans, specifications, &c., may be seen at the Resident Engineer's Office, *Welland*.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of Two *Thousand Dollars* or more—according to the extent of the work on the section—must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The amount required in each case will be stated on the form of tender.

The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 8th December, 1885. 49-5

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